ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28652—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1892.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SO

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F. I. C., F. C. S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th Jan.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th „
†	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th „
B.L.	ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniel	27th „
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.L.	KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.L.	MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th „
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Apr.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	30th „
B.L.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th „
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	21st „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocue	28th Jan.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	25th „
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th „
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11th, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on :
11th February. 10th March.
7th April. 5th May.
For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st February.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	8th Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 25. 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	6th Feby.
ASIA	3560	J. Laird	26th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3541	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	16th April.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 28, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th February, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
28, Esplanade Road.

THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Will sail
*ANNIE BARROW	3085	3rd Week in Feby, for London.
MARY BEYTS	3790	1st „ in March, „
†*MINNA CRAIG	4700	3rd „ „ „
†QUEEN OF INDIA	3891	1st „ in April, „

† Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.
These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.
For full particulars apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.
Bombay, January 18th, 1892.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on 30th January, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd February, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,615 tons, on the 31st January, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th January, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and very facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
WAROONGA	2,500	30th January.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th January 1892. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS will sail from BOMBAY for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle February.
ETOLIA*	3139	R. Jones	Late February.
IONIA*†	5330	E. Boyle	Middle March.
LYCIA*	3139	B. Fletcher	Late April.
NIAGARA*	3100	J. McConochie	Late April.
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle May.
ETOLIA*	3100	R. Jones	Late May.

* Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric Light.
† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.
First-class Passenger Accommodation at Reduced Rates. Fares: Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.
For further particulars, apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th January, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27 LEADENHALL STREET.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

TREACHER'S PHŒNIX BRAND, HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY.

TRADE MARK.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit was for many years imported direct by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own Consumption, and attained a very considerable private reputation. The suggestion was made to Treacher & Co., Ld., that they should give this Whiskey a trial, and importations were then made. Its introduction into the Indian Market was attended with the most favourable results, it being very highly spoken of by everyone. It has continued to grow in favour, and is now regularly supplied to a large number of Clubs, Messes, and Private Consumers. Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious, full mellow flavour much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

NOTE.—Purchasers of Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey should observe that each Label and Capsule contains both the Company's Trade Mark, and the Words "Phœnix Brand" stamped thereon.

Cash Price, Rs. 27 ; Credit, Rs. 30 per doz.

Owing to DECLINE in EXCHANGE the above prices are advanced 5 Per Cent. from the 21st. instant.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAMP COTS

CAMP COTS, CAMP CHAIRS, CAMP TABLES, CAMP ENAMEL WARE, clearing off at HALF PRICE, suitable for SHIKAR PARTIES.

WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

CHOICE INDIAN CIGARS.

"PERFECT" SMOKES.

OUR "O K" BRAND OF TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS

Are expressly prepared for us from Tobacco selected by a discriminating buyer from the best growths of plants reared in Southern India.

		Rs.	a.
O K NOBLES—Of fine flavour and mild, in boxes of 100 each	Per Box	1	12
O K DAWSONS—With straw, much liked	„	1	12
O K MANILLAS—Choice, mild Cheroots, with straw	„	1	8
O K HAVANNAHS—Well made, a Superior Smoke	„	2	0
O K THOMPSONS—With straw, a Long Smoke	„	1	12

JAVA GEMS.

		Rs.	a.
O K JAVA GEMS, Cigar Shape, No. 1, in Boxes of 100	Per Box	3	8
O K JAVA GEMS „ No. 2 „ „	„	3	4
O K JAVA GEMS „ No. 3 „ „	„	3	0

N. B.—Owing to recent rapid fall in Exchange, our PRICES are INCREASED by about 5 Per Cent. from the 25th instant.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

NEW GOODS FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR.

THORPE & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following :—

	Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool	10	8
Real Austrian Rugs	18	0
Scotch Mauds ...Rs. 13-8 to	25	8
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet, per pair, Rs. 16-8 to	25	0
Real Eider Down Quilts, Rs. 25 to	30	0
Do. Pillows, „ 6-8 to	8	8
Best Feather do.	8	8
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits, ...Rs. 10-8 to	16	8
Best Wove Flannel Shirts, Rs. 6-8 to	8	8
Warm Gloves...... „ 1-8 to	2	8
Kid Gloves, lined, Spring Fastening	4	8
Kid Gloves, lined, (Ladies').	4	8
Wool Mitts	1	8
Warm Dressing Gowns	18	8
Turkish Dressing Gowns...	15	8
Cardigan Jackets. Rs. 8-8 to	13	8
Ladies' Cardigans	8	8
White Cashmere Mufflers, Rs. 2-8 to	3	8
White and Coloured Wool Mufflers	2	8
Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts ...Rs. 6-8 to	7	8
Real Scotch Lambswool Pants ...Rs. 6-8 to	7	8
Stout Brown Merino Vests, each ...Rs. 7-8 to	8	8
Stout Brown Merino Pants, each ...Rs. 7-8 to	8	8
Shetland Lambswool Socks, per doz.	25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Half Hose, per doz.	25	0
Woven Cholera Belts	2	12
Warm Overcoats, Rs. 45-0 to	55	0
Ulsters, very warm „ 45-0 to	55	0
Warm Cheviot Suits, from Rs. 38-0 to	45	0

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

FOR EVENING DRESS.

GENTS' TWO BUTTON WHITE KID Gloves	pair Rs.	1	8
RICH SPUN SILK SOCKS, Embroidered	pair „	4	0
BLACK SILK or SATIN BOWS, Fasten back or Front	„	1	4
RICH SILK, HEMSTITCHED Handkerchiefs, Plain, or Spot Borders	3 for „	5	8
BLACK, BALBRIGGAN SOCKS, Embroidered Silk Fronts	per pair „	2	4
18 Ct. GOLD ON IVORY FRONT STUDS	Set of 3 „	2	12

PACKING FREE. } CASH OR V. P. P. { PACKING FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled ; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination ; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches :—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

FRESH STOCK of all kinds of INDIAN CIGARS and CHEROOTS just opened out, SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to my order of a quality VERY RARELY EQUALLED but NEVER EXCELLED. Comparison with any other brands CONFIDENTLY INVITED as regards QUALITY, FINISH, and PRICE.

In addition to the above, I would also recommend my "SPOTTED DOGS," which are rapidly becoming the CIGARS OF THE DAY in all the leading Clubs, the demand for them increasing largely wherever they are known.

LATEST GENERAL CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS :
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY PLATES.

STOCKED BY MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

Sizes		4¼ 3¼	5 4	6½ 4¾	8½ 6½	10 8	12 10
Thomas's Extra Rapid—							
Cash	Rs.	1- 2	1-12	2- 8	4-12	7- 4	11- 0
Credit	„	1- 4	2- 0	2-12	5- 4	8- 0	12- 8
Thomas's Thickly-coated Landscape—							
Cash	„	1- 8	..	3- 8	5-12	9- 4	14- 0
Credit	„	1-10	..	4- 0	6- 4	10- 8	16- 0
Ilford Yellow (Ordinary)—							
Cash	„	0-11	1- 8	1-14	3- 8	6- 8	10- 4
Credit	„	1- 0	1-10	2- 2	4- 0	7- 4	11- 0
Ilford White (Rapid)—							
Cash	„	1- 2	1-10	2- 6	4- 8	8- 0	12- 0
Credit	„	1- 4	1-14	2-10	5- 0	9- 0	13- 8
Ilford Red (Special)—							
Cash	„	1- 4	..	3- 0	6- 0	11- 0	14- 8
Credit	„	1- 7	..	3- 6	7- 0	12- 0	16- 4
Marion's Britannia—							
Cash	„	1- 4	1-14	2-12	5- 4	9- 4	12- 8
Credit	„	1- 6	2- 2	3- 2	6- 0	10- 4	14- 0
Wratten & Wainwright's (Ordinary)—							
Cash	„	..	..	3- 6	6- 8	..	..
Credit	„	..	..	3-10	7- 4	..	..
Wratten & Wainwright's (Instantaneous)—							
Cash	„	1- 8	2- 4	3- 4	6- 8	9-12	15- 8
Credit	„	1-12	2- 8	3-12	7- 4	10-12	17- 8
Wratten & Wainwright's Drop Shutter—							
Cash	„	1-12	2- 6	3-10	6-12	10- 8	16- 0
Credit	„	2- 0	2-10	4- 0	7-10	11-12	18- 0
Edward's X. L.—							
Cash	„	1-12	..	3- 8	6- 4	8-12	14- 0
Credit	„	1-14	..	4- 0	7- 0	9-12	15-12

Cowan's Gelatino-Chloride, 3¼ by 3¼ Magic Lantern size, Cash, Re. 1-10 ; Credit, Re. 1-14.

The above Prices are advanced 5 per cent. since 21st inst.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
CHEMISTS,
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CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles ; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

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FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS. &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon ; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

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Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

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WE are now shewing a Splendid Assortment of the above of the best manufacture, marked at LOW PRICES, and consisting of

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BEAR, HYÆNA, PANTHER,
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It will filter either small or large quantities, absolutely free from ALL IMPURITIES, SOLID PARTICLES, and GERMS ; all the Metal parts are Nickel-Plated, and it is fitted with a patent mechanical cleansing arrangement. These Filters are specially suited for Hospitals, Clubs, Hotels, Factories, and Private Houses.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR........MR. H. STANLEY.
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AND LAST NIGHT BUT 7.
TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY, JAN. 29, BY REQUEST,
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SATURDAY 30, for the first time in Bombay,
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DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.
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Admission Re 1 with free use of Skates.
An Excellent BRASS BAND plays from 5 to 7 and from 8-30 to 11 P.M.

MONDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY, AT 8-30 TO 11 P.M.
"AT HOME."

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
ON FEBRUARY 4TH.
HANDSOME VALUABLE PRIZES to be given on view at the Rink.

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Afterwards Competition between College Students for Shakespearian Prize.

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OF VICTORIA STREET, LONDON.
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IN CONSEQUENCE of the continued Decline in Exchange, all Prices for Goods supplied from the above Depot on and from 18th inst. will be advanced 5 Per Cent. until further notice.

LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 15th January, 1892.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of the SALEM DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER, Pay Rs. 450 a month, with Rs. 4 a day travelling allowance. Applicants should state clearly their Engineering Qualifications, setting out any degrees, &c., taken, and where and how last employed, and should send copies of any certificates, testimonials, &c., to which they wish reference made. Applications addressed to the Undersigned will be received up to the 31st March 1892.

G. STOKES,
President, District Board, Salem.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on THURSDAY, the 4th Proximo, at 1 P. M., (local time) by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the SUPPLY of HIRED CARRIAGES, COOLIS, &c., required for Bombay as per Schedule No. 36.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars, can be obtained from the above Officer.

H. R. F. ANDERSON, Lieut.,
Comt., Storekeeper-General.

Comt. Storekeeper-Genl's. Office, Bombay, 26th January, 1892.

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

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No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

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Reserve Fund............................$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$	100,00,000

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ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line. As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPHS, CHRONOMETERS and CLOCKS of every description repaired, cleaned, and carefully regulated by the best-skilled European watch-makers at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite Rajabai Clock Tower, Bombay, and at Poona.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 8-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

DRAWING-ROOM Etagere-tables.—Just unpacked a Consignment of these Fashionable Side-tables made from Metal in Black with Gold, Copper, Bronzed or Platinised.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE.—Handsome DOG-CART, good as new, (Coleclough & Sons, Dublin,) set English-made harness and stable kit, Rs. 350; Arab horse, just under 14 hands, aged, but full of work, goes either harness or saddle, carries lady, Rs. 250. If sold together Rs. 550. Address "XX," care of this Office.

SURPRIZE PACKETS Filled with Sweets and Toys, Jewellery, &c. Per doz. As. 12 only. Per Gross Rs. 7. Sweets in Gelatine Packets each As. 2, Per doz. Re 1. PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

MR. KEKOBAD CURSETJI PUNTHAKY, Merchant at Jullundhar, says:—I have used MOTIWALA'S RINGWORM POWDER and find it very efficacious. A couple of applications give great relief, but a couple more totally exterminate the germs and I can conscientiously recommend it to any one looking out for a Ringworm cure.

SPARE AMMUNITION for No. 2 AIR-GUN. Bullets 1,000, Rs. 2-8; 1 dozen Darts, Rs. 1-8; Springs, Rs. 3. Spare Ammunition for No. 3 Air Gun: 500 Bullets, Rs. 2; 1 doz. Darts, Rs. 2; Spring replaced, Rs. 3.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, English or Eurasian NURSE for Baby. Apply "N.," care of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, an ENGLISH or EURASIAN NURSE for an Up-country Station. Charge of one little boy. Apply "No. 283," care of this office.

WANTED, a young LADY AMATEUR with some experience to take part in Private Theatricals. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, for an EUROPEAN FIRM, a NATIVE CASHIER, who must write a Good Hand, and give Security of Rs. 5,000. Fair Salary. Apply with testimonials, care of this Paper.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

"BOMBAY FINE ART EXHIBITION—Pictures Mounted and Framed." and sent in for Ensuing Exhibition according to the Society's Rules.—D. B. DINSHAW and Co., Bombay Fine Art Gallery.

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NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

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TO SUB-LET.—The OFFICES on the first floor, No. 71 and 73, Apollo Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. N. P. Nathan's Sons. Immediate entry if necessary. For particulars apply to N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

INDIAN ARTS and MANUFACTURES of every description, at moderate Prices, especially suitable for XMAS PRESENTS. Now on view at S. J. TELLERY and Co.'s Show Rooms, opposite Clock Tower, 8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

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THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J.," care of this Office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

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The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD HORSE SHOW, ANNUALLY held in March, will this year be held on the 8th of February and following days, at Ahmedabad. Over Rs. 3,000 offered in Prizes.

H. KENNEDY,
Hon. Secy.

Ahmedabad, 1st January, 1892.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE DAYS FIXED for the Club Regatta are the 2nd and 4th February, 1892. Detailed Programme may be had on application at the Club Office.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH DIVIDEND (interim) of Rupees (20) TWENTY per Share for the half year ending 31st December, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after MONDAY, the 1st February, 1892, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 25th instant.

By Order,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1892.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th to 31st January, 1892, both days inclusive.

OWNER LEAVING INDIA.

KATE COVENTRY.—(1).—bay aust. m. 15·3½ aged, Hunter, Charger, and Pig-Sticker, up to weight, Winner of the Guzerat Cup and Gymkhana Races .... Price Rs. 750

Is up to weight; open to any trial or examination; and sold cheap as owner is leaving immediately.

Apply to
HON. S. LEGER JERVIS,
Government House, Bombay.

MADRAS SPRING MEETING, 1892.

FEBRUARY 23RD, 25TH, AND 27TH.

FIRST ENTRANCES for all Races close on 30th instant at Rs. 10 each.

Final Entrances on 8th February at Rs. 20 each.

Programmes on application to

J. CAMPBELL,
Honorary Secretary, Madras Spring Meeting,
Madras Club.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 210 of 1886.

NANABHAI GANPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parel, outside the Fort .... Plaintiff.

vs.

JANARDHUN WASSUDEOJI and RAMABAI, wife of NANABHAI GANPATRAO DHAIRYAWAN, the Plaintiff, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort .... Defendants.

WHEREAS by an Order made in the above Suit on the 8th day of October, 1886, it was ordered that the Plaintiff Nanabhai Ganpatrao Dhairyawan, should pay to Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhugwandass the sum of Rs. 851-7-0, being the balance of their taxed costs, and Rs. 45 for costs of and incidental to the application and order; and whereas by another order made in the said Suit on the 11th day of February, 1888, it was ordered *interalia* that the said Plaintiff should pay to his former Attorneys Messrs Balkrishna and Dikshit, the sum of Rs. 430-5-6, being the amount of their taxed costs.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 23rd day of September, 1891, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL the RIGHT, TITLE, and INTEREST of the Plaintiff in the lands and premises of the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

situate at Owulwady, otherwise known as Fofulwady, near Vithulwady, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 344 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 712, new No. 3243, old survey No. 86, and new survey No. 1491, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, and well standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 8 and Ward No. 1764 and 1765, and Street No. 2330 and 1, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Kala Bhanji, on or towards the south by the property of Ludha Kullianji, on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Sitaram Govind, and now to the said Ludha Kullianji, and on or towards the West by the Public passage, called Fofulwady, or Owulwady Lane.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of cultivated land, now turned into a garden, in the rear of the Government House at Parel, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8100 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under Old No. 79, 91, 98 and 99, new No. 14215, 14221, 14240, and 14241, new survey No. 1-2 and 3-2585, with the messuage, tenement, building, shed trees, tank and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 36, and now under ward No. 634 (1) and street No. 42, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North partly by the Elphinstone Road, and partly by the Government Garden, on or towards the South partly by the property of Ganputrao Sudashivjee and partly by the property of Gunpatrao Pandurang, on or towards the west by a Public Passage, and on or towards the East by the Government Garden.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the dates and at the hours and places undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said Plaintiff in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order and costs of execution, including batta and other charges and further costs of sale when taxed.

The property firstly above described will be sold on the premises at 3-30 o'clock P.M., on SATURDAY, the 27th day of February, 1892.

The property secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 4 o'clock P.M., on MONDAY, the 29th day of February 1892.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

The Collector of Bombay claims Rs. 69-6-7 due to Government on account of Land Revenue for the year 1890-91 in respect of the land secondly described.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Plaintiff to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Plaintiff have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The said Messrs Balkrishna and Bhugwandas have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 25th Day of January, 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MR. BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR,
Former Attorney for Plaintiff.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR KEROSINE OIL.

1. TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. Gunfire, on MONDAY, the 1st February 1892, for the supply of 76,000 Imperial gallons of Kerosine Oil, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system during the year commencing 1st March 1892.

2. Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to either the Deputy Storekeeper, R.-M. Railway, Ajmere, or to the Storekeeper, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each copy.

3. In respect to the Metre Gauge requirements, Tenderers will be required to quote separately (in the columns provided for the purpose on the Forms) their rates for delivery at Bombay or Ajmere respectively.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Kerosine Oil," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany the tender, on acceptance of which a further deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, till the total deposit amounts to 10 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. Government Paper or other Securities to be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th January, 1892.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL............	£ 607,229
REST	„ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 4½ per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£300,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

From 1st January 1892, Interest on Current Accounts will be allowed at 2 per cent. on the MINIMUM MONTHLY balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A SUPERIOR HEAD MASTER, for a Buddhist School. A Calcutta B. A. and a Brahmin F. T. S. preferred. Some teaching experience necessary, with a good knowledge of English and an accurate pronunciation; specially to prepare for the Cambridge Locals. Salary Rs. 80, with a prospect of increase, and house, with Passage prepaid.

Apply at once with Copies of Testimonials and Particulars of experience to

DR. J. BOWLES DALY, LL.D.,
Galle.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેક્આદમની કુ૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FELIX CORNAGLIA
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS,
WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.
For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies
GO TO
83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES	DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES	DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS	PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage Anna 1.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL St. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	„ 4
Third do.	

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...................... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-1

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 962½xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	982½xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	10	127½
Breul's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	500	200	200	16	115
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	359
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfgl.	400	250	..	Rs. 20	175xd
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
French	300	500	all	50	545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	63	465
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	422½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	240
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	[illegible]
Prince of Wales	600	600	500	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	830

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	48
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	81
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	575
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	525
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,220
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1010
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	645
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	640
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	440
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	0
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	725
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	335
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	990
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	11,800	1,000	30	720
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	610
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	190
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	972½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,050
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,382½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	8	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,740
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,800	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,175
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	690
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£ 18	—	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	250 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,600xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	26	90
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,600	500	500	Rs. 37½	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	160	70	..	70nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	14
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	101
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	19
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	25
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	960
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	97
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-12	
China Leaf	„	23-6	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	23	„
Do. do. new	„	22-14	„
Australia do.	„	23	
Bombay do.	„	23-9	
English Sovereigns	„	14-12	
Do. Drazons	„	14-12	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	106-9	
Do. 17½ do.	„	106-10	
Carolas Dollars	„	237	Nominal.
Maxican do.	„	223	„
Five-Francs	„	287	„

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Arrival of Prince Damrong, Victoria Terminus, 5-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Paul Jones," 9 p. m.
Skating Rink, 11 a. m. to 11 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this afternoon (Friday), commencing at 4-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hong-Kong, per extra s. s. Lombardy, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Saturday, the 30th inst.

THE "CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY."—At the usual meeting of this Society, to be held in the rooms of the Native Young Men's Christian Association, Byculla, at 8-30 p.m., on Saturday, the 30th instant, a paper on the "Christian Kingdom Society" will be read by Mr. A. C. Blomfield.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Mr. A. A. Wilson, Bandmaster, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

March	Heroique	Siewert.
Overture	Die Fran Meisterin	Suppe.
Valse	Spring Flowers	Bousquet.
Lied	Morgen Standchen	Schubert.
Selection	Comte Ory	Rossini.
Polka	Chic	Wheeler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A CARRIAGE COLLISION.—Suddoo Kondia, a victoria-driver, was yesterday placed before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Inspector George, on a charge of driving on the wrong side of the street. Mr. Punnett, merchant, appeared to complain, and accused the prisoner of crashing into his dog-cart on the Hornby Road, at noon, on Wednesday, with a violence that threw him from his seat into the thoroughfare, injured his horse, and damaged his vehicle to the extent of Rs. [illegible]. The prisoner, in his defence, maintained that his vehicle had been on the left side while going up Hornby Road. But as the evidence was against the accused the Magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 50, which sum, if realised, should be given the complainant as compensation.

POCKET-PICKING IN A THEATRE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Wittoo Mankia, a reputed thief, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having on Wednesday stolen a currency note for Rs. 5 and Rs. 14-8, in cash, from the pocket of Abdool Hoosein. The complainant was standing at a Grant Road Theatre, purchasing a ticket when the accused picked a handkerchief, containing a note for Rs. 5 and Rs. 14-8 in cash from the complainant's pocket, but as he was running away he was arrested by a policeman. The accused admitted three previous convictions, but denied the truth of the present charge. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.—Abdool Ahmed, a *succunee*, on board the s.s. Khandalla, now lying in the stream, was yesterday charged on remand, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. G. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Constable Roberts of the Water Police, with trespassing with criminal intent, on Sunday evening. Mr. Monis, a steward, testified to being on shore on the evening in question when he was summoned on board through the prisoner having been seized by some of the pantry-men in the act of opening his drawer, which contained Rs. 750. The evidence of the pantry-men showed that the prisoner had been observed entering the steward's cabin and with a cry of "thief! thief!" one of them rushed in and seized him in the act of opening the drawer. His exclamations brought two other servants to his assistance, and they held the intruder down till the captain appeared. The drawer was a few inches open for which a key of the accused was found still in the key-hole. The prisoner denied the crime, and alleged that it was a false charge as he had entered the cabin to ascertain the time. The Magistrate convicted him of the offence, and sentenced him to undergo hard labour for three months.

FUNERAL OF LATE COMMANDER HOSKYN.—The large attendance at the funeral of the late Commander R. Fraser Hoskyn, R.N., which took place yesterday morning, bore evidence to the esteem in which he was held by his brother-officers and others. The funeral *cortege*, starting from the European General Hospital, arrived at an early hour at the Sewree Cemetery. where it was joined by a firing-party of Blue Jackets and the band of the Flagship Boadicea. Captain Hoskyn, R. E., brother of the deceased, Captain Donner, of the Flagship, and Captain Gwyn, Assistant Director of the Indian Marine, were the chief mourners; the pall-bearers being Captain Galloway of H. M. S. Lapwing, Captain Gray of the Pigeon, Captain Ross of the Cossack, and Captain Pready of the Redbreast. The Rev. Mr. Ball, Chaplain of the Boadicea, performed the funeral service in an impressive manner. Among others present at the funeral were Captain Steele, representing Brigadier-General Budgen, at present absent on duty from Bombay; Captain Swan, Colonel Wighton, Captain Cookson, Lieutenants Westropp, Dickson, Hay, and Larkin, besides many naval officers.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Grant College Medical Society was held in the Grant College Library, on Tuesday, when Dr. R. N. Khory, the president, occupied the chair, and about 75 members and visitors were present :—Dr. N. N. Katrak, the hon. secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed. Drs. F. J. Patel and D. R. Tata were proposed members of the Society. The balance-sheet of the last year presented by the hon. secretary was adopted. Dr. R. N. Khory, the president, delivered his presidential address, which occupied an hour. At the conclusion of the address Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. R. N. Khory, said that it was a matter for congratulation that such a large number of medical men were present in the meeting, and believed that it was the largest gathering of medical men in connection with the Society that he had ever seen. He thanked the visitors on behalf of the Society for their presence on the occasion, and said that he would like to see such large gatherings even at ordinary meetings. These large gatherings, he said, bore testimony to the flourishing condition and to an increasing interest taken by medical men in the good work done by the Society. He spoke highly of the address, and said that it was highly instructive, and contained many useful suggestions. He advised the Society to act upon the suggestion about the Vaccination Act, and to send a representation to H. E. the Governor-in-Council in favour of the draft bill for the compulsory Vaccination Act for the Bombay Presidency now before the Legislative Council. Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, in seconding the proposition, said that as the Society was in such a flourishing condition in the hands of Dr. R. N. Khory it behoved the Society to re-elect him as its president without resorting to ballot. The proposition was carried with acclamation. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the current year :—Dr. R. N. Khory, president; Dr. Cowasji Hormusji and Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, vice-presidents; Dr. N. N. Katrak, honorary secretary; Dr. Dorabji Hormusji, Dr. Dadabhoy Jamasji, and Dr. B. K. Bhatawadekar, members of the committee. With a vote of thanks to the retiring managing committee the meeting dissolved.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Krishna bin Khetri, Revenue and Police Patel of the village of Wahagaon, taluka Karad, in the Satara Collectorate, having been convicted, under Section 342 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—Govind Gangaram, Kulkarni of the villages of Salabatpur and Goglegaon, Taluka Nevasa, in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, having been convicted, under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—Ramapa bin Tippanna, Revenue and Police Patel of the village of Dhulkhed, taluka Indi, in the Bijapur Collectorate, having been convicted, under Section 177, of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

AN American lady is bringing out an expurgated edition of Burn's poems, with none of what she calls his "crudities of expression"—"no expletives, no vulgarisms, no allusions to alcohol."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE OLD L. C. E. EXAMINATION.

THE *Rast Goftar* says:—The eminently practical character of the Hon. Mr. Birdwood's address at the University Convocation is a great inducement to us to discuss a matter of serious though practical consideration in connection with this University. The results of two different examinations in the same branch of study declared by the Bombay University on the same day have revealed a strange and terrible contrast. Only 3 out of 44 candidates were declared successful at the recently held old L. C. E. examination and 6 out of 7 at the new L. C. E., though the fact is that the candidates at each of these examinations in Engineering had attended throughout the year the same course of lectures from the same professors and had brought out similar results at their College Preliminary test. Again, as the Registrar remarked while reading out the results, the single rejected candidate at the latter examination had sent in his form of application, but did not submit to the test and so practically the result comes to cent. per cent. We have no reason to cavil at this brilliant result of the new L. C. E. On the contrary we are glad of it. Little sympathy though we have for complaints all and sundry, real or imaginary, of the unsuccessful candidate at the University, we are bound to state that the results of the old. L C. E. have been too severe and devastating to pass unnoticed.

A FOURTH PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is credibly informed that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the creation of a fourth magistrateship for the city, and that the local Government has now under consideration several applications for the new post. It is scarcely necessary, therefore, to remind Lord Harris and his advisers that they will avoid creating another public scandal by jobbing away the appointment, as they were on the point of doing so last year, when the Chief Magistrateship was about to be filled. The rule of 1879, namely, to confine such appointments to natives of India of proved merit and ability, was enjoined to be rigidly observed except when otherwise specially directed. So that, properly speaking, there should be at the present moment two native gentlemen on our local magisterial Bench. But there is not even one. The fact is the Provincial Government has cast to the winds that rule, and so far it has deviated from the established policy of Parliament, namely, to allow Natives of India a fair share in the higher offices of State to which they may by their ability be duly qualified.

GENERAL BOOTH.

The *Gujerati* discourses:—If a man, who perceives a grand and terrible truth, has the courage to speak it out and has the heart to feel for the woes of mankind amidst the contemptible selfishness of the world around is a fanatic, let General Booth be designated as one of that much-maligned class of philanthrophic enthusiasts. He has succeeded in awakening the attention of the world to the dense mass of misery, woe and destitution, which is to be found in all countries, including the United States, and has placed before it a programme for the adoption of suitable measures for mitigating the sorrows and agonies of the hungry, wretched and criminal population. If society could but realize the magnitude of the task that is before it, and the responsibility it entails in regard to the well-being of those that lead criminal, immoral, and wretched lives, they will admit that General Booth's humanitarian efforts deserve support and encouragement.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The *Gujerat Mitra* remarks:—The Convocation address delivered by the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice Birdwood, is as practical and to the point as that of 1891. The disappointment and displeasure expressed by him in regard to the recent half-hearted and scanty concession made to the Bombay University by the Government of India will be shared by all who seek the welfare of the University, and we are not without hope that his hint for a fresh move in the direction at an early opportunity will not be easily forgotten. His laudable and disinterested object of seeing the University as self-helping before it can be a self-governing body is one that must meet with an ungrudging response from those to whom he has made his appeal, because at the present moment an endowment fund is more urgently needed than scholarships and prizes. The entire University as a custodian of higher education in the presidency will join with the Vice-Chancellor in his deep regret expressed at the close of his address for the sad deaths of some of the important scholarly men that took place during the year.

THE TENACITY OF AN ENGLISHMAN: A LESSON.

Native Opinion observes:—While congratulating Mr. Cranenburgh of Calcutta on the success he has achieved in persuading Government to permit him to issue the Indian Law Reports from his press, we may draw the attention of our people to one patent lesson for their own benefit. A resort to the judicial machinery of Government is necessarily costly, but whenever the resort is made in the way it ought, it is invariably crowned with success. If all the cases of *zoolum* and *zabardatism* were prosecuted by people with the tenacity of an Englishman, ten to one, much of the alleged tyranny in the mofussil would be mitigated and Government would be free from the charge of one-sidedness. The people are indeed poor, but it is owing to the absence of this element that very many of our cases fail. We think Mr. Cranenburgh's example must inspire our people with a similar tenacity of purpose in such matters.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 29.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

721—Mansuklal D and J—Bai Veerbaijee and another vs Bachubai and others—J. C. Cama.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

712—M. H. Khan—Lalljee Shamjee and others vs The G I. P. Railway Co—Little S F and N.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

713—Bhaishunker and K—Jairam Luxmon vs Babajee Rambhundra and another—Chalk, W and S.
718—Payne G nnd S—Framjee Cursetjee Mazagonwala vs Goculdas Madhowjee—Little, S F and N.
722—Khunderao M—Bejonjee Jehangir Buxey vs Ardesir Jehangir Buxy—Ardesir H and D.

To vary Commissioner's report.

608—H S Dikshit—Balshet Gungaram Kalvery vs Bhimjee Jewraj and others—E Wilkin.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

To speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

320-91—Payne, G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Hajee Jumal Hajee Ahmed and another—Macfarlane, E and H.

Postponed Long Causes.

82-91—Chalk, W and S—H D Hovell vs Cursetjee Rustomjee—Macfarlane, E and H.—Part heard.
349-91—Wadia and G—Jehangir Nusserwanjee Mody vs C A Beyts and another—Little, S F and N—Part heard.
371-91—Roughton and B—For pauper—Harischandra Wishwanath Joshi vs Bhowan Mahadeo Joshi—Muljee B. B.
24-91—Little, S, F, and N—Anandrao Dinanath vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford and B and Co.
544-90—Little, S, F, and N—Esmaljee Ebhrahimjee Nuggree vs The Amritsur M Company—Thakoredas D and C.
667-89—Little, S. F, and N—Purmanandas Jeewandas vs Eduljee Sorabjee Daver—Payne, G and S.
523-90—Conroy and B—Jewraj Corejee vs Javerbai—Payne, G and S.
657-90—Khunderao M—Bai Shri Mahalaxmibai vs Ramkrishna Ballal and another—Janardhan and A.
587-90—Payne G and S—Syed Hoossein valad Syed H Ali vs Hajee Miya valad Baloo Miya—Conroy and B.
427-91—Payne, G and S—H C Stephens vs Allibhoy Esmailji—Crawford, B and Co.
496-91—K J Mantri—For pauper—Hurrichund Bhaoo Survey vs Succaram Ragoba Nagweker—M. H. Khan.
601-89—D S Garud—Goolabai vs Nursingdas Badgad and others—Pestonjee R and K.
15-89—Payne, G and S—Bhanjee Bhimsee and another vs Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and another—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

237-91—Conroy and B—John Henry Todd and another vs Lukhmidas Purshotumdas—E Wilkin—Part heard.
310-91—Conroy and B—J H Todd and another vs Lukmidas Purshotum—E Wilkin.
634-90—Crawford, B and Co.—The Bombay and Persia S N Co. vs Mahomed Abdulla and others—In person and Nanu and H. Part heard.
613-90—Conroy and B—Damjee Ramjee and others vs Premji Trioumdas and another—Bhaishunker and K, and W and G Part heard.
381-89—Payne, G and S—Virjee Dayal vs Nathoo Valjee—Shamrao P.
219-91—Nanu and H—Krishnarao Bapoo Telang vs Runchordas Motiram and others—M H Khan.
570-90—Janardhan and A—Sorabjee Pestonjee vs Nusserwanjee Pestonje and another—In person.
607-90—Roughton and B—Buchoo Hajee Abdoolla vs Hajee Cassum Balladina—Bhaishunker and K
181-91—Little S F and N—Chatildas Ramdas vs Tooljabai—Bhaishunker and K
550-90—J C Cama—C A Turner vs Vullibhai Khanbhai and others—Payne, G and S.
71-90—In person, a pauper—Vuzrabai vs Hora Gulamhoosen Hyderally—M H Khan.
392-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kulibhai vs Javerbai and another—Little, S, F and N and C M and M.
611-90—Chitnis M and M—Narrondas Chaterbhooj vs Thaker Jivraj Soonderdas—Thakoredas D and C.
265-91—In person—Janoobai and others vs Francis Pascoal Fernandes and others—In person.
226-91—E Wilkin—Bachoobai vs Cawasjee Cooverjee and others—Nanu and H and Muljee B B.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Nedjed, 1,692 tons, Captain A Newey, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE schooner Anantha Poorany, 86 tons, Nacoda, cleared yesterday for Jaffna, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mangalore, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE British s s Congo, 1,892 tons, Captain B H Rogers, arrived yesterday from Hull (26th December), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co.

THE British s s Dragoman, 1,785 tons, Captain A G S Nash, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,487 tons, Captain G F Withers, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—His Excellency the Governor of Pondicherry, Lieut Fay, Mr Gelat, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.C Mackinnon	1472	Barham	B	Finlay, Muir & Co
„ Mobile	916	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co
„ Rheinfels	1773	Weber	D	Glade & Co
„ Strathdon	1721	McLauchlan	K	W & A Graham & Co
„ Dalmally	1610	Wilson	L	Captain.
„ Assam	1611	Browne	M	P & O S N Co
„ Dragoman	1785	Nash	P	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S. S. Poonani	[illegible]	do.
„ Kauman	do.	do.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Peninsular	2111	Loggin	1	P & O S N Co
„ D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
„ Lombardy	1736	Cole	4	P & O S N Co
„ Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyds S N Co
„ Nedjed	1692	Newey	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Tanjore	1402	Raffin	12	H C Joosub.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Dragoman (s)	Nash	Port Said, Jan 15.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Mangalore, Jan 26.
	Congo (s)	Rogers	Hull, Dec 26.
	Roumania (s)	Young	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Rohilla (s)	Tocque	China, &c.
	Chindwara (s)	Withers	Calcutta, &c.
	Nedjed (s)	Newey	Genoa.

The schooner Anantha Poorany, Nacoda, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Jaffna.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer D. Balduino, for Genoa, &c.
„ Kapurthala, for K. Coast and Karachi.
„ Egremont Castle, for Hull, Dunkirk & Liverpool
„ Khandalla, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
23	Palamcotta s	Windebank	Singapur, Jan 12.
21	Falls of Inversnaid s	Wilson	Aden, Jan 4.
	Avon ship	Millichap	Liverpool, July 5.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 23.—Barque Queen Mab.
Jan. 21.—Steamers Aska and Loodiana.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—100 cases writing slates, E Dawoodbhoy; 25 cases provision, D R Dady and Co; 200 boxes bar soap, The Bombay Co.

Clan Mackinnon s—100 cases writing slates, E Dawoodbhoy; 210 boxes bar soap, A Ebrahim.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Mackinnon s—10 cases whisky, R Ramchundra and Co; 3 cases confectionery, F S Punnett.

FROM LONDON.

Rannoch s—141 packages oilmenstore, 8 packages medicine, and 10 packages confectionerys, Dinshaw Furdoonjee; 4 cases biscuits and 3 cases cheese, Akberaily Mahomedally.

Carthage s—9 cases port wine, &c. Phillips and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Pestonjee and Co.

Rheinfels s—1 hogshead rum, Pestonjee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Shanghai s—100 casks alizarine, E Toolseedas; 174 casks alizarine, M Ostermayer and Co.

Rosetta s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Rannoch s—10 cases siiver plate glass, M Rughoomal; 2 packages glassware, A Hassam and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Netherby Hall s—15 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Elektra s—4 packages medicine, F S Madon and Co; 3 cases glassware, S Abdoolally.

Imperator s—15 bales pot paper, H Jeewabhoy; 12 bales pot paper, A H Hyderally; 110 bales papers, C Macdonald and Co; 3 cases glassware, E Noordin; 98 bales brown paper, D R Umrigar and Co; 3 cases glassware, F Jaffer.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 28.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—150 cwts olibanum, A Chaghanee and Co; 16 bales hides and skins, M Shapoorjee and Co; 19 bales skins, E Gangjee; 8 bales hides and skins, M Rahimtulla; 3½ cwts fishmaws, C Turmamed; 3,013 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,041 cwts myrabollams, S Runchordas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—51 bales hemp, Itcharam Harjeewandas; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 90 cwts gum, Utto Martin; 255 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Mackinnon s—300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HULL.

Strathdon s—1,296 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, A Allymahomed and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat and 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 9,654½ cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co.

Egremont Castle s—6,002 cwts linseed and 3,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 8,003 cwts linseed and 7,340 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D. Balduino s—300 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 300 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 60 old iron rails, R Tyebjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 400 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 14,152½ cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, F L Batlibhoi and Co; 3,999 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 130 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, R Kaderbhoy.

Nedjed s—4,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dragoman s—2,272 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—176 cwts wheat, F A de Quadros.

FOR MESSINA.

D Balduino s—199½ cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kent s—220 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Imperator s—500 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brohers.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—1,000½ cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—4 bales twist, P F Talati; 1½ cwts ivory, C Veersee; 5 cwts genda horns, 153 cwts olibanum, 30 cwts angoor and 30 cwts cudoo, Quan Lun Eaoo; 37½ cwts sharkfins, D Mowjee; 103 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 240 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrain and Co; 313 cwts sharkfins, Alladin Babool; 95 cwts sandlewood, J Peerbhoy and Co; 15 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—3 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co: 50 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co; 100 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 87 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—200 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 350 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

A LADY in the United States has just married her seventh husband, who is a brother of her first and her fifth. The first two gentlemen died. The third had been previously married, so she relinquished him to the lady with the prior claim. The fourth was a clergyman, and his successor was the undertaker who buried him. The sixth husband divorced her when he learned that she had five predecessors. The seventh sought her out in order to make inquiries about some property belonging to his two brothers. Being sixty years old, she is believed by her friends to have arrived at almost her last matrimonial essay.

Holloway's Ointment.—Go where you may in every country and in all climes, persons will be found who have a ready word of praise for this Ointment. For chaps, chafes, scalds, bruises, and sprains, it is an invaluable remedy; for bad legs, bad breasts, and piles, it may be confidently relied upon for effecting a sound and permanent cure. In cases of puffed ankles, erysipelas, and rheumatism, Holloway's Ointment gives the greatest comfort by reducing the inflammation, cooling the blood, soothing the nerves, adjusting the circulation, and expelling the impurities. This Ointment should have a place in every nursery. It will cure all those manifold skin affections, which originating in childhood, gain strength with the child's growth.

"THE MOUNTEBANKS" AT THE LYRIC THEATRE.

THE printed page, writes a home critic, can do nought but injustice to the subtlety of Gilbertian wit. Not only is the presentment of the ideas ludicrous in the extreme, but, with a perverse plot contrived, the humour of the situations is greater, perhaps, than in any previous work from the same restless and fertile brain. One, at least, of the central ideas—the theft of the antidote—has been made familiar to us in the "Palace of Truth," and the banditti, the Tamorras, whose motto is "Heroism without risk," who have a vendetta against everybody because—

Five hundred years ago
Our ancestor's next-door neighbour
Had a mother whose brother
By some means or other
Incurred three months' hard labour—

with their four-and-twenty *fiancees* are very suggestive of "The Pirates of Penzance," and the paradoxical humour is more than once reminiscent of "Creatures of Impulse." This in itself is sufficient to indicate what an old friend "The Mountebanks" is.

Speculation has been rife as to the manner in which Mr. Harry Monkhouse, who has hitherto had no opportunity of so great importance, would take Gilbertian humour. He is certainly only one item—though he does play a dual role—in the development of the plot, but he is in very many respects the central figure, and shares with Miss Jenoure the honours of the comedy. His part has been conceived in the brightest possible way, for whether as the moody clown or the clockwork figure he is a triumph. From the moment that we are introduced to this portentous clown until the curtain is rung down he is a never-ending source of amusement. Although a high-minded clown—

Who cannot for money
My object's to make you reflect—

he is ambitious. "I've played the first acts," he explains, "and the first acts alone, of all our tragedies. No human eye has seen me in the second act of anything. On my last appearance I played the moody Dane. As no one else had ever played him so I played that Dane. Gods! how they laughed! 'Laugh on' said I; 'laugh on and laugh your fill—you laugh your last! No man shall ever laugh at me again. I'll be a clown!' I kept my word—they laugh at me no more." The time is near for the introduction of the ill-fated alchemist's potion, and Pietro (Mr. Lionel Brough), the proprietor of a troupe of mountebanks, having got through his showmanship, which includes the announcement of his possession of two clockwork figures of Hamlet and Ophelia, "as they appeared in the bosoms of their families before they disgraced their friends by taking to the stage for a livelihood," he is startled by an explosion—the alchemist is blown up worse than usual. Elvino de Pasta (Mr. Furneaux Cook), the keeper of an inn, who declares—

For excellent eating,
Good beds and warm sheeting,
That never want Keating,
Afford a good greeting
To people who stop at my inn,

has seized the effects, a mysterious potion, of the scattered searcher after the philosopher's stone. Pietro alone can read the inscription, which sets forth that whosoever drinks of it will become what he pretends to be. Meanwhile—the originals being detained by the police, as they are unprovided with passports—Bartolo, the clown, and Nita (Miss Jenoure), a dancing-girl, have been persuaded to undertake the roles of the clockwork Hamlet and Ophelia. The stage is now crowded with the *dramatis personæ*, the banditti in the robes of the Dominican friars, Minestra (Miss Eva Moore), the first married wife of the band of the banditti, aping an old crone, Teresa pretending to be madly in love with Alfredo, Arrostino (Mr. Frank Wyatt) acting the part of the prior of the convent; and finally Alfredo and Ultrece (Miss Lucille Saunders), as the absent Duke and Duchess of Pallavicini. The mock Duke claims the right appertaining to his rank to "stand drinks" all round. Everybody drinks of the wine into which the alchemist's potion has been poured, and the curtain falls.

THE SECOND ACT.

The second act opens peacefully and quietly, and contains a charming ballad for the mad Teresa. Later on the Hamlet and Ophelia automata are drawn in on trestles and sing an extremely funny duet, the mountebank manager discoursing on the history of Hamlet in this wise:—

He's backed himself at heavy odds, in proof of his ability,
That he'll soliloquize her into utter imbecility.
She wildly begs him to desist—appeals to his humanity,
But all in vain—observe her eyes a-goggling with insanity.

The figures, which are continually running down and occassionally need oiling, are the most humorous conception that Mr. Gilbert has ever been guilty of, and the acting of Mr. Monkhouse and Miss Jenoure here is worthy of the very highest praise.

Everybody is suffering the penalty of their disbelief in the potion's power. Minestra, the young bride, has grown prematurely old; the peasant Duke has his pockets full of gold; Arrostino, never a very honest bandit, is tortured by temptations to do unholy acts; Pietro is dying from the slow poison he pretended the potion to be; Teresa is mad, in very sooth; and Bartolo and Nita are somewhat tired of their clockwork insides and lament the time when they "never, never ticked." It is a state of things best beloved of Gilbert. This is Ophelia's idea of how Hamlet deserves to be treated:—

Ophelia to her sex was a disgrace,
Whom nobody could feel compassion for;
Ophelia should have gone to Ely-place
To consult an eminent solicitor.
When such promises as these
Breaks a suitor rich and regal.
Why, substantial damages
Is the penacea legal.
From a jury—sons of Adam,
Though as stony as macadam,
Maid or Madam, she'd have had 'em,
Would Ophelia.

Everybody is tired of the reality of pretence, and the antidote is demanded. But, alas! the miserable mountebank has lost it, and just as everybody is dropping back into hopeless despair Ultrice appears with the announcement that she has stolen it. It is restored to Pietro, and everything is made good, and with a *reprise* of the bustling, busy chorus, "High! Jerry! ho!" the curtain is rung down upon one of the most brilliant comic operas that has ever been set before the public.

A CURIOUS MASONIC WEDDING CEREMONY.

FRENCH Freemasons are making more progress than ever in their efforts to eclipse the Church in the matter of matrimonial ceremonies. The most pompous wedding that has ever taken place according to the new Masonic Ritual has occured in the Grand Orient Lodge of the Rue Cadet. A young man belonging to the brotherhood had been married by the Mayor to the lady of his choice. The members of lodge accordingly assembled on Friday afternoon at three o'clock, and after having effected due and formal cognisance of the official marriage certificate, resolved to regard the bride as a sister. The ceremony took place on a platform hung with drapery and decorated with a raised bust of the Republic, surrounded by eight Tricolours and plenty of flowers. Watching events were many Masons, with their wives and families, the bride and bridegroom being in another room, while behind a screen were a dozen or so of musicians who performed at intervals. The real ceremony began by the solemn entry of the members of the Lodge of *Vrais Experts* with their swords and banners. These gentlemen formed the "Arch of Steel" with their weapons, and a speech was made by M. Lepelletier, a journalist, who cast ridicule on religious rites and superstitions and affirmed that these would be supplanted by the new Masonic Ritual. He concluded his discourse with the cry of "Vive la Republique! and the organ pealed forth the strains of the "Wedding March" as the bride and bridegroom, with their followers, entered the hall and took their seats on the platform. The presumably happy man wore his "Masonic apron," the lady being attired in the conventional white satin, or *peau de soie*, with orange blossoms. When everybody had sat down, the "Venerable" made a speech on the advantages of Civil Marriage and the Law of Divorce, a peculiar mixture of subjects, which must have given the bride and bridegroom some food for reflection. The "Grand Architect" next threw over the pair a nuptial sash as a token of their union; hung a Masonic emblem round the neck of the lady, and gave the bridegroom the wedding-ring, which the latter placed on the bride's finger. The "Celebrant" now showed the wedded pair a glass ring, which he broke on the ground as a symbol of the fragility of badly assorted matrimonial matches. The ceremonies did not end here, for all the Masons marched up and deposited their insignia on a table before the couple; a glass of wine was given to the bridegroom, and one of water to the lady; a chain of union was formed by the Brethren, and also another "Arch of Steel;" the wedding presents were bestowed, and finally more speeches were made.

IN SEARCH OF THE SIMIAN TONGUE.

PROFESSOR R. L. GARNER, whose papers in the *New Review* on the Simian Tongue, have introduced him (writes a Washington correspondent) to the European world, is to be sent to Africa about the middle of January by a syndicate of the great New York dailies. His purpose is to try to learn more about the Simian language and also to study the life and habits of the gorilla in his native wilds. He will besides make a study of the fauna of this almost unknown region and will secure specimens for the National Zoological Gardens. A complete taxidermist's outfit will be taken along, also photographic apparatus, &c. The expedition is quite made up, but letters pour in on him daily from all parts of the world from people anxious to join. M. Paul Du Chaillu feels assured of the success of the expedition in all respects but one—that of getting the gorillas to talk into the phonograph.

Dr. Garner is forty-three years of age, about 5 ft. 11 in. in height, and weighs 220 pounds. He has a commanding figure, black eyes and hair, and a clear complexion, and a good deal of personal magnetism. It is interesting to see him with the monkeys in the Zoo. I went with him a few days ago to see some of his experiments. A little brown Capuchin monkey that had seen him but once began to call out to him as soon as we entered the door. The creature would not notice me, though I tried to induce him to chatter to me. He took the phonograph into his hands and jabbered into it in a very human fashion. May the gorillas be as friendly!

Dr. Garner gives an amusing account of his experience with a monkey named Maginty in the New York Zoo the other day. He had held one conversation with Maginty, and went back to see him again the next day. As soon as Maginty saw him he began to call. Dr. Garner took no notice, wishing to drum what began with his knuckles. The monkey Jokes, in Charlestown, South Carolina, had done the same thing when he wished to attract Dr. Garner's attention. He now went towards Maginty's cage and he showed every sign of pleasure. The keeper said that he would bite Dr. Garner if he put his fingers in the cage, but the little fellow took them in both his hands and hugged them in the most affectionate manner, and would hardly let him leave. The keeper then said that no one could go into the cage without being bitten. Dr. Garner not only went in but soon had the monkey on his hand jabbering and eating a bit of apple. When the keeper approached, Maginty would spring off Dr. Garner's hand to the side of the cage, where he would cling with every demonstration of anger turning every now and then to his new friend, as if to say, "See, I've scared him!" One may see that Dr. Garner is enthusiastic in his work.

MR. GLADSTONE ON BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

MR. GLADSTONE had addressed the following letter to *The Record* in the columns of which a correspondence is proceeding as to modern criticism and the Old Testament.

Sir,—Cordially wishing well to your efforts to uphold in full the reverence due to the Holy Scriptures, I feel myself unable to offer any material contribution towards them, since I am not an expert, and therefore am disentitled to pronounce any positive judgment on what is termed the higher criticism.

Looking to the tone, the methods, and some other incidents of the controversy on the destructive side, I am certainly inspired, not with confidence, but with misgiving, as to such of the foreign "higher critics" as I have direct knowledge of; but I feel it may be justly observed that misgivings are not in themselves arguments.

My mind, too, is perhaps subject to an adverse bias from my protracted observation of a controversy, parallel and analogous in some important respects, on the poems of Homer; for, in that instance, after a long familiarity with the subject I frankly avow that I am driven to entertain a mean opinion of the negative speculations.

My life has also embraced the period in which the battery of destructive criticism was directed, and that by very able hands, against a very large portion of the Roman History. But many consider that by the work of Sir George Lewis the destructive criticism was in this case itself destroyed; and I am under the impression that the ancient record has undergone a certain amount of revival in credit and authority.

Anything I have to say in the way of argument on the subject will naturally be sought for in my small book; but there are two remarks which I would venture to offer, especially to those who may be approaching the question for the first time.

One of them is, that we must be on our guard against drawing our strength of persuasion or warmth of affection into the field, as if they had the force of arguments; but should, in endeavouring to defend the Scriptures, proceed upon the very same considerations of evidence and of general reasonableness as would govern our mental processes in other matters.

The other is, that when the arguments of specialists, pointing to negative conclusions, are pressed upon us by the authority they draw from their several pursuits, we should beware of haste, and should exercise the right of reserving our judgments, even if we yield a provisional assent, until we know that specialism has said its last word, and until we have had the opportunity of comparing their results with the wider considerations belonging to the fields of history, philosophy, and religion taken at large.

Biarritz, December 30. W.E. GLADSTONE.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JANUARY 1892.

30, Mr. Miln at the Novelty Theatre
30, Bombay Cycling Club Smoking Concert.
31, Volunteer Church Parade, Cathedral, 6 p.m.

FEBRUARY.

1, Monday—Municipal (Chamber of Commerce) Elections.
2, Tuesday—Yacht Club Regatta.
3, Wednesday—Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Secretariat.
4, Thursday—"Club" Cup Race Back Bay Baths. Yacht Club Regatta.
6, Saturday—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Camp opens, Mahaluxmi Fort.
8, Monday—Yacht Club Dance. Municipal (Justice) Elections. Poona Sky Races.
10, Wednesday—Poona Sky Races.
12, Friday—Dance at the Ladies Gymkhana.
13, Saturday—Annual Inspection, B. V. Artillery, Mahaluxmi Fort. Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races. "Merchant of Venice," by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club.
15, Monday—"Wheal" Cup Competition, Mahaluxmi Fort.
16, Tuesday—Volunteer Artillery Camp closes, Mahaluxmi Fort. "Merchant of Venice," by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club.
17, Wednesday—Scottish Orphanage Concert at the Town Hall.
18, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19, Friday—Municipal (Fellows) Elections. Dance at the Ladies Gymkhana. "Merchant of Venice," by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club.
20, Saturday—Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
22, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
24, Wednesday—Byculla Club Ball.
25, Thursday—"Acworth" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths. Half Yearly Meeting, Yacht Club.
27, Saturday—Bombay Races. Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club. Half-Yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club.
29, Lady Harris's Fancy Dress Ball, Bombay.

MARCH.

1, Tuesday—Expected Completion of the Tansa Duct Works. Bombay Races.
3, Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths. Bombay Races.
5, Saturday—Bombay Races. Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club. Annual Soiree of the Cercle Litteraire, Dinshaw Petit.
7, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
10, Thursday—Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
17, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
21, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.

PERHAPS the two most inconvenient forms of strikes are those of *gharriwallas* and *dhobis*, and the last is the worst. A washer-man who washed his clothes in a municipal tank at Kushtea was recently fined Rs. 5 for defiling a public reservoir by the Deputy Magistrate of the sub-division. All the *dhobis* thereupon convened a meeting and passed a resolution not to wash clothes any more. This strike having lasted for a month, the authorities have been obliged to soften the rigour of the law, and the *dhobis* have taken to their work in the same municipal tank!

THE Chingleput District Board has, in the Budget of the coming offical year, made provision for the establishment of the three Board Salary Results Schools for the education of pariah children.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Childrens Delicately-perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS' FURNITURE, FITTINGS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. & O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon:—

A quantity of old stores, ship's furniture, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap and old iron chains, wooden fittings, old brass and copper cabin doors, and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, old boats and miscellaneous other articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down, and the goods to be paid for and cleared away within ten days, failing which they will be resold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 29, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FULLY GOOD BENGAL COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba by order of Sardarmull Tejmull, in the Jutha of Khimjee Visram.

On account and at the risk of Baboolal Morlidhur.—
100 full pressed bales, fully good Bengal cotton.
In the Jutha of Vurdman Jetsy.—
On account and at the risk of Sevaram Khooshalchund.
100 full pressed bales fully good Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Bridge, the "[illegible] Hope Hall," Mazagon, near the Hancock blackwood and teakwood household furniture, French-polished order, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, marble clock, strikes hours and half-hours, Singer's Sewing Machine on stand, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, aviary with birds, carpets, rich oil paintings, large size cooking stove, English-built open carriage in good order, one strong powerful grey Australian horse, 5 years old, set of new harness Bussorah fowls, turkeys, Poona and standard roses and other choice plants, pigeon house, with pigeons, &c., the property of Captain J. P. Nailer.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—
1 English-built glass-fronted brougham.
1 strong-built mail-phaeton in good order.
1 high-bred bay Arab horse and set of harness.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st February, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
3 cases oleographs and steel engravings without frames.
On account of the concerned—
2 American organs, damaged.
1 bale Sumatis tobacco ex s.s. Rohilla.
On account and at the risk of Esmail Hajee Mahomed—
5 cases merinos.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome new victoria on C springs.
1 strong-built new office-shigram.
1 handsome open carriage in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 225 BUNDLES SHEET IRON.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd February, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock ware house, on account and at the risk of Kaderbhoy Mahomedally, ex s. s. Niagara—

K M T W—125 bundles sheet iron 4 feet by 2½ feet, "Ostrich brand."
100 bundles " "

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. E. J. Brandon, consisting of dining and dressing tables, chest of drawers, iron bedstead, round table what not teapoy, wall brackets, pictures, carpets, plated dish covers, teapot, ice pail and salver cruet and pickle frames, spoons, knives and forks, timepieces, tea and dessert services, vases, lamps, cooking stove, Japanese screen flower pots, books, wearing apparel, glass show cases, work tables, figures, watch glasses, and keys, revolver, gold ring set with diamond and rubies, watches, &c.

The effects of the late Captain R. D. C. Davies consisting of valuable books, sword, scabbard, sword belt and cash box.

The effects of the late Captain J. T. Cronin, consisting of Sextant 3 large and 2 small revolvers, wearing apparel, tin trunks, binoculars, books, compasses, &c.

The effects of the late Mrs. Amelia Sharkey, consisting of tables, chairs, teapoys, cots, chest of drawers, wearing apparel, cooking pots, gold and silver spectacles and sundries.

The effects of the late Ram Pursad Pande consisting of silver idols, gold and silver ornaments, copper and brass pots, wearing apparel, travelling cot and sundries.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Bombay Hay Pressing and Supply Co., Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Gilder Street, Grant Road, on WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd February, at 3 p.m.
1 hay press.
4 hand carts.
A quantity of bales of pressed hay.
A quantity of iron bands.
1 weighing machine (lever).

On THURSDAY, the 4th February, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly, Tramway Line, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, K. O. table and hanging lamp, carpets, pictures, etc., the property of J. Abed, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harrington Lodge, Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle, the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's lamp, Brussels and Persian carpet, fancy curtains, a nearly new stylish Victoria by Stephens and Son, one light Victoria, a powerful bay Waler mare, bay Arab galloway, two sets silver plated single harness, English-made side saddle, &c., the property of F. G. BAILEY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on views 4 days before the sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 234 of 1890.

Ewart Latham and Co..............Plaintiffs.

vs.

Shewshanker Gopalljee..............Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the decrees made herein on the 1st day of December, 1890, and on the 12th day of February, 1891, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will by order of the plaintiffs abovenamed, sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 17th day of February 1892, at 4 p.m.. (if not disposed of in the meantime by private contract), the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, situate and being in D. Ward at Chickulwadi, on the south side of the Foras Road, otherwise called the Grant Road, and on the east side of the Chunam Kiln, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3547 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or Bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 370 and street No. 4, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 436, new No. 13946, old survey No. 158, and new survey No. 1-7041, and is bounded on the east by the line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on the west by a Government gutter or drain, on the north by the land of Khoja Sheriff Gangjee, and on the South by the land of Mucoond Gujar Shett, and the said hereditaments are now in the possession of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

The purchaser shall have the option of buying the piece of ground admeasuring about 400 square yards (which formerly formed part of the property offered for sale which the defendant had previous by sold to one Hirajee Tarrajee.

At the same price at which it was sold by the defendant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF 11 PLOTS OF VALUABLE BUILDING GROUND, together with two Bungalows standing thereon, situate on the Tardeo Road.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to offer for sale by Public Auction on the premises, by the and of February, 1892, the valuable property on the Tardeo Road close to the bungalow of Mr. Cawasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, and a few minutes' walk from the Grant Road Railway Station and Tramway Terminus. The property to be offered for sale forms a portion of the property known as Mr. Jussawalla's property, and is well adapted for building purposes, being on a level with and bounded on three sides by public road; it contains about 11,600 square yards, and is divided into the undermentioned 11 convenient lots, a private road about 16 feet in width being reserved for the common use of all the purchasers:—

Lot 1—About 1,475 square yards, with bungalow fronting the public road.
Lot 2—About 1,250 square yards, also fronting the public road.
Lot 3—About 1,110 square yards.
„ 4— „ 1,055 „ „
„ 5— „ 1,010 „ „
„ 6— „ 755 „ „
„ 7— „ 1,505 „ „ with bungalow.
„ 8— „ 1,110 „ „
„ 9— „ 745 „ „
„ 10— „ 685 „ „
„ 11— „ 890 „ „

The plan of the ground can be seen and further particulars and conditions of sale may be learnt on application to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, January 29, 1892.

AUG. A. FRIDLANDER,

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have al served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

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USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
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10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
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Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the late Dr. J. Temperley Gray's furniture, Medical and Surgical books, and books of literature, surgical instruments, &c., will be resumed TO-DAY, at 1 p.m., at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill.

By order of the President, Subsidiary Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the effects of the late Senior Apothecary F. Fernandez, consisting of uniform, wearing apparel of all sorts, domestic articles, books, blankets, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Foremen's Quarters, Parel, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, black and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, lamps, carpets, &c., the property of Mrs. PYM.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 bay Arab horse, 15 hands, strong, goes in harness, aged.
1 black Persian horse about 15·1 hands, has been ridden on parade, aged.
1 landaulette.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong victoria with removeable coach box.
1 handsome chestnut Arab gelding, 14·3, quiet in harness.
1 high-wheel tonga-cart in good working order with lamps.
1 chestnut Arab horse, 14·1, 6 years old, goes in harness and saddle.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Fancy Goods, Glass and Earthenware, &c., at Church Gate Street, Fort.

On MONDAY, the 1st, and TUESDAY, the 2nd February next, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place several consignments of fancy goods, glass, and earthenware, toys, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the goods will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, on account of the concerned the following 25 cases of goods, consisting buttons, padlocks, Russia beads, dessert knives, cotton twills, files, Turkish caps, dress materials, pen knives, reels, false gold Limetta, cotton reels, glass beads, patent leather, varnish, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 28, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.

ABOUT £350,000 more in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday, making £825,000 taken in the first three business days of this week; and the price of Consols declined ⅛ per cent., say to £95⅝; while the market rate of discount on short London Bills was put up ⅛ per cent. to 1⅞, that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 106¼. Bar Silver was 13-16d. lower, at 41⅞d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities further declined 7-16, in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per Cents, at £69 15-16 and £69⅛, respectively; but in New York the metal was ⅛ cent higher, at 91¼, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·86 dollars. Paris quotations come unchanged.

At the Weekly Biddings for 40 lakhs of Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, 37½ lakhs were allotted to Calcutta, 2½ lakhs to Bombay, and Rs. 10,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4d., this rate showing a decline of 7-32d. from the regular allotment rate last week, and 9-32d. from the highest price obtained for the extra Bills placed meantime. Some 13 lakhs of extra allotments were afterwards made (all on Calcutta, excepting a lakh on Bombay, and Rs. 10,000 on Madras) at 1s. 4 1-16 and 3-32d. for Bills; and a lakh of Wire Transfers at 1s. 4⅛d. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be allotted again next Wednesday. The Exchange Banks further reduced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by ⅛d., making it stand at 1s. 4 13-16d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier last day's Sales having neglected, and Arrivals quiet, the East Indians. Spot prices were still unaltered without any American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. down in the more distant; the extreme quotations being 4d. per lb. for January, and January-February deliveries, and 4 9-64d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 20,000 bales The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, 7 9-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands yesterday; but Futures for April were 5 points lower, at 7·42 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales; and this season's Receipts now compare as follows with those in the two preceding years in the same time:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Wednesday's Receipts.	14,000	33,000	30,000
Four day's do. ...	86,000	139,000	108,000
Since 1st Sept., 1891...	5,335,000	5,178,000	4,878,000

A moderate business has been done here to-day in Cotton both for export and local consumption, on the basis of previous rates, in a steady market. Exporters have purchased 1,700 bales of new Cotton, consisting of 500 Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 165-71; 350 Barsee, at Rs. 179-80; 300 Dhollera (for April delivery) at Rs. 174; 200 each, of Jalgaum, at Rs. 159; and Bengal, at Rs. 157-7½; 100 Akola Ginned, at Rs. 168; and 50 Khangaum Ginned, at Rs. 175; while the takings of the Mills have been 400 new Nugger, at Rs. 173; 250 Julgaum, at Rs. 158-9; 100 each Dhulia at Rs. 152½; and Akote Ginned, at Rs. 160½; and 650 old Ojein Ginned, at Rs. 149½-50; and 100 old Barsee, at Rs. 150 per candy.

The weather was still cloudy at Delhi in the Bengal circle this morning, but with no more rain; and in other districts of the circle the weather had become bright and seasonable. In several districts of the Oomra circle also, although no rain had fallen, since the date of last telegrams, the weather was cloudy. At Broach, the weather was variable; but crop prospects were good, and picking had partially begun; as it had also at Dhollera; while at Bhownugger the plants were ready for picking in some places. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, picking of the first sowing had partially begun.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been steady markets, with only a moderate export business passing. Prices are quite unaltered except for Linseed, which is one anna per cwt. higher, at Rs. 6-15-0 to Rs. 7-1-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,032	bales.
Wheat.................................	12,750	cwt.
Linseed	5,296	„
Gingelly................................	12,974	„
Groundnuts	3,124	„
Castorseed..............................	2,860	„

FREIGHTS are steady at previous quotations; but takers of tonnage are holding back in the hope of getting some at lower rates, and consequently very little business has been done.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits for February, at which a moderate amount was placed, and the rate soon became 1s. 4 7-32d., at which a good volume of business was done for February-March delivery; and later on 1s. 4¼d., became the rate, both ready and forward, still finding sellers. At the close one Bank came out to draw Demand at 1s. 4⅛d., at which another Bank bought, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 3-32d. to ⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 ¼d.	„
Francs do.	1·71	„

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 27th Jan. 1892	Rs. 49,75,000
Silver received during the week	„ 6,16,000
	Rs. 55,91,000
New Coin paid during the week	„ 11,01,000
	Rs. 44,90,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	„ 12,32,000
	Rs. 57,22,000
Last week..	„ 61,33,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a considerable recovery in this market to-day, and rates for Fours often advancing to 105 7-16 to ½ for cash; 105 7-16 for the near Settlement; and 105½ for the 2nd March account, with a strong feeling, moved up another ⅛ per cent. before closing, the final price for Money having been 105⅝, at which it was steady. There have been some buyers of 4½ per cent. Paper, at 104.

SHARES have been neglected on all lines, and quotations are unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JAN. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Teheran arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 28.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Elektra arrived here from Bombay this morning.

French Mail steamer Oxus, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollers	3 9-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1 3 13-16.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes........	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69 15-16
4½ per cent. „	69⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan........	106¼
Bar Silver............................	41⅞

The sum of about £350,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 27th January, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·939
Temperature of the Air	78·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·2
Dew Point	68·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·717
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)...	3·6
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	83·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)........	71·9
General Directions of Wind*.. E, NE, WNW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	130

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MASSANY—January 28, at Girgaum, opposite the Albless Baug, Byramjee Hormusjee Massany, Head Foreman Goods Department, G. I. P. R., aged 56. Funeral this (Friday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRADDOCK—January 22, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr J N Craddock, Postal Department, of a daughter.

MURPHY—January 16, at Allahabad, the wife of R T Murphy, Sub-Medical Department, of a daughter.

RICHARDS—January 22, at Jhelum, the wife of E W Richards, D A C G, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GULLILAND—HUTCHISON—January 23, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev A Ferrier, Colin Campbell Gulliland, to Thomasina Burns, youngest daughter of John Hutchison.

DEATH.

MANUK—January 21, at 3, Camac Street, Calcutta, G J M Manuk, youngest son of the late J M Manuk, aged 51 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1892.

THE work of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute has now extended over three years, and it is possible to apply to it the test of results. The present session shows 235 students attending the day, and 32 the evening classes. Of these 75 are new students who have joined the day classes, and 20 the evening classes, since November. There is a marked increase in the number of new students in the Ripon Textile School. The students, who completed the three years' course and left the Institute in October, have readily obtained employment, which shows that their acquirements have a good market value. In some cases salaries of Rs. 200 have, we are informed, been obtained—an amount rarely secured by Graduates of the University at the outset of their career. The students have taken up the manual work required in the courses, with spirit and perseverance, and the consequent development of their physique is manifest. Letters of inquiry are received constantly from all parts of India—a fact which indicates that the practical value of the skill imparted is beginning to be understood. The total number of students attending the classes in the three yearly Sessions, 1888 to 1891, was over a thousand, their average age being 21. They came from all parts of the Presidency, and beyond. Bombay naturally furnishes the greater number—eighty-four—Surat and Ahmedabad coming next with twenty each. Poona, which is provided with the excellent College of Science, sends ten students to the Institute in Bombay. The Native States are alive to the advantages within their reach, Baroda and Junagadh sending four each, Gwalior two, Jamnagar eight, Hyderabad, Bhownagar, Jeypore, Kolapore, and Porebunder being also represented. Instruction is given in two groups of subjects, those appertaining to Mechanical Engineering and Textile Manufacture. The former has hitherto been the most popular, six hundred and seventy students having attended the day classes in three yearly sessions, and one hundred and fifty-two the evening classes. The students of the cotton manufacture numbered one hundred and twenty for the day, and sixty-five for the evening classes. The Government has given substantial recognition of the progress already accomplished, by increasing the yearly grant to the funds of the Institute from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 35,000. Stimulated by this example, the Standing Committee has budgetted for an increase of Rs. 15,000 in the very moderate Municipal contribution of Rs. 10,000. The managers of the Institute had set their hopes on obtaining from the Municipality an increase equal to that accorded by the Government.

The results of the examination at the close of the last session show that the value of technical instruction in the leading industry of Bombay and Western India has become better understood. The number of students availing themselves of that branch of instruction has largely increased. It is of interest to note that of the one hundred and forty-one Hindus who attended the classes last year the Brahmins formed a majority, numbering seventy-one. This fact proves that the twice-born are not at all incapable of marching with the times, and learning to use their hands as well as their heads in the effort to hold their own in the struggle for existence. The Parsee students numbered seventy-four, the Portuguese and Native Christians fifteen, Europeans and Eurasians four Mahomedans three, and Jews two. It seems strange that while the Eurasians are agitating for admission into the ranks of the Army as a means of earning a living, they should not endeavour to profit by the opening which technical instruction would afford for bettering their condition. The fees demanded are by no means prohibitive. For the day classes the fee is Rs. 36, payable in three instalments of Rs. 12 each, which covers one technological group, with its complementary subjects in science and laboratory practice. For the evening classes the fee is Rs. 24, payable in three instalments of Rs. 8 each. The number of scholarships is not what it might be and ought to be. Native States supply four, Municipalities seven, and other public bodies four. From want of funds the curriculum is restricted to mechanical engineering and textile manufacturing. The Finsbury College and the City and Guilds of London Institute teach not two, but thirty-six subjects, calculated to promote the development of the resources of the country. In Bombay there is an urgent and constantly increasing need of men with a technical knowledge of sanitary engineering, including plumbing and all that is requisite to turn to proper account the system of drainage which is being carried out at immense cost. If electric lighting and the applications of electricity to the countless purposes for which it is being daily brought into use in other countries are to be rendered available for the service of this city, it is desirable that instruction should be given in that branch of applied science at the Victoria Institute.

The instruction given, restricted as it is in its scope, is shown by the testimony of independent and competent examiners to be very thorough. The reports of the examiners, which are discriminating and point out shortcomings with frankness witness on the whole, to the steady improvement of the students in the different branches of study. The questions on cotton manufacture which could only be answered by experience gained in practical work at the machinery, were those which were answered best. The examiner, Mr. C. N. Wadia, of the Manockjee Petit Mills, records his opinion that when the students get further experience of the daily routine of mills their skilled labour will be of great value in the manufacturing industries. Mr. W. W. Squire, C.E, who examined in smiths work and fitting, speaks of the remarkable increase in the number of first-class men. The figures of the three examinations show that the candidates have made steady progress and profited by their training. The work done by the best men was excellent, and with few exceptions all showed skill in the use of their tools. Mr. D. M. Forbes, of H. M.'s Mint, who examined in mechanical engineering practice, remarks on the ease and workmanlike manner in which the students handled their tools; some showed superior intelligence and all acquitted themselves creditably, showing that all that they need is practice to become good mechanics. Dr. Collis Barry, Chemical Analyser to Government, examined in Physics and Laboratory Practice, and reports very favourably of the high standard of knowledge shown by the students; of 110 who came up for examination 106 passed, 35 in the first class. Mr. J. Holden, of the Sassoon Mill, reports very favourably of the results in the weaving department; the questions set were difficult even for practical men, and the answers showed competent knowledge of the business, while the erection of weaving machinery, and making of all to work smoothly, gave earnest that they will make good fitters, jobbers, and foremen. On the other hand faults are not slurred over; the Rev. Fr. Dreckmann reports of the examinations of students in Physics that "the result is a very poor one," which it must be owned was the case, there being only 61 passes to 60 failures in Sound, Light, and Heat, and, still worse, but 26 passes to 95 failures in Electricity and Magnetism. With the electric lighting of the streets of Bombay looming in the distance, this record is surprisingly poor. Mr. F. Stewart Lamb, the examiner in mechanical engineering tools, records that of 96 candidates 12 out of the 86 who passed took a first class; and adds that many would have done better if they had read the questions with more care before answering them, and had paid more attention to free-hand drawing, which is a great importance to an engineer. But on the whole the students have admittedly done well, and have profited by the instruction provided for them at such small cost. What is required is to increase the scope of the teaching by establishing—amongst others—chairs of Sanitary Engineering and of Electricity in its multifarious practical applications.

THE results of last Monday's General Election by the rate-payers of Bombay are declared, and demand more than a passing notice. In the F and G Wards, which return two members each, there was no contest, and the candidates had a walk-over. The contested elections were thus in the remaining five wards, but still the voters have turned out in larger numbers than the total voters for all wards turned out in 1889, and the total votes polled in these five wards alone are one-third in excess of those recorded for all the wards on the occasion of the last general election. This is so far a satisfactory sign and bespeaks greater interest in municipal affairs among the rate-payers. The keenest contest was in the Bhuleshwar, Mandvi, and Girgaum wards, but most of all in the Bhuleshwar ward. Messrs. Suntook and Kapadia, two councillors who had long served on the Corporation, have failed to secure re-election, a fact to be regretted in the case of Mr. Kapadia, whose erudition, however, does not seem to have been accepted by the rate-payers as a claim to re-election. The candidates returned are mostly the old members. Among the new aspirants for municipal honours we find five Hindus, three Musalmans, three Parsees, and one Portuguese, one of them a barrister, another a High Court pleader, four doctors, two mill-owners, and the others merchants and landed proprietors. The Sunni Mahomedans, who number about fifty thousand, have for the first time elected a representative of their community from the Bhuleshwar Ward. In the A or Fort Ward the poll is headed now for the third time by Mr. Harkisandas Narotamdas, the well-known mill-owner, and public benefactor, Dr. Viegas heads the poll in the Mandvi Ward. In the Bhuleshwar Ward, where eight seats were contested by eleven candidates, the poll is headed with as many as 1862 votes by Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas, with a substantial majority of more than 400 votes over the next successful candidate. Mr. Jagmohandas is a wealthy banker and merchant, but his chief title to the response made to his candidature by the rate-payers of the largest ward in the city, consists, we suspect, in his special advocacy of their interests in connection with the Municipal Building Bye-laws. Dr. A. D. Mody, a fresh candidate, heads the list in the Girgaum Ward, though we believe, Dr. Bhalchandra better deserved the honour. The rate-payers have infused some good fresh blood in the New Corporation, and we trust the Justices will do the same, though doubtless with greater care and discrimination.

THE result of the Rossendale election which, had it come about two or three years sooner, would have been a heavy blow to the defeated party, has been discounted by the efflux of time. No bye-election can have any great political significance when the approach of the General Election dwarfs isolated contests to the proportion of idle skirmishes, which can in no wise affect the issue of the appeal to the whole electorate. This consideration deprives the comparison of the strength of the parties in the recent contest in Rossendale with that put forth at the last General Election of a good deal of its interest. Lord Hartington in 1886 polled 5,399 votes against Mr. T. Newbegging's 3,949, and had a majority of 1,450. On this occasion the Liberal candidate, Mr. Maden more fortunate than Mr. Newbegging, polled 6,066, against Sir Thomas Brooks's 4,841, making his majority 1,225. The total number of voters who went to the poll had increased in the interval from 9,348 to 10,907, so that substantially the whole strength of the electorate was put forth at the poll on last Saturday. This was expected, both sides straining every nerve to rouse the enthusiasm of their supporters, and each professing full confidence in the result. The canvassing was carried on and the meetings held amid all the discouragements of hail, snow, and storm, which, according to the *Times'* reporter had no effect whatever in abating the ardour of the local politicians. Home Rule was put by Mr. Maden and Mr. H. Gladstone in the forefront, and the maintenance of the Union by Sir T. Brooks. But behind these battle-flags was the critical local question of the Eight Hours' Bill, which the Miners Association made the test question with both candidates. The miners were supposed to hold the balance in one of the three districts constituting Rossendale, a second of which was regarded as mainly Liberal and the third mainly Unionist. Mr. Maden was in favour of the Eight Hours' Bill. Mr. Gladstone in a letter declared that he kept an open mind on the Eight Hours' question, and desired more light on it. Sir T. Brooks professed himself in favour of an Eight Hours' Act with a proviso which would not render the limitation of the hours of labour obligatory on a workman. Whether this proviso was regarded as practically nullifying the effect of legislation on the subject, or from some other cause, Sir T. Brooks was defeated and Mr. Maden returned by a decisive majority. Apart from this Eight Hours' question the battle was for the bulk of the constituency a fair stand-up fight between Liberals and Conservatives who were both more excited than even in 1886. The Liberal abstainers who did not vote in 1886, declared at the outset that they would vote for Mr. Maden, and they seem to have kept their word. The latter at his first meeting—which he addressed under depressing circumstances, news of the unexpected death of his father-in-law having just reached him—declared himself in favour of disestablishment, and of the direct popular veto in the liquor traffic. He spoke in support of equal electoral districts, and manhood suffrage, and stated that if the House of Lords threw out a Home Rule Bill he would be quite prepared to appeal again to the constituency of Rossendale on the questions of Home Rule, and the abolition of the House of Lords. Sir T. Brooks enjoys great local popularity as a large employer of labour. He was regarded by the Liberals as a very formidable antagonist—far more so, they averred than Lord Hartington himself would have been.

THE Surat Municipality, of which we used to hear a good deal two or three years ago that did not greatly redound to its credit, seems to have entered upon a better course. In its records for 1891, which have just been published, there appears a review by the Collector, Mr. Lely, of the year's work of the Municipality, which will scarcely serve the cause of inconsiderate disparagement of local self-government in the mofussil. Mr. Lely has, it is true, to say severe things about a small number of the Commissioners who have of late "practically abandoned their duties, and whom, he thinks, it would be desirable to relieve, by some legal means, of responsibilities which they do not cordially accept. At the same time the Collector "bears emphatic testimony to the intelligence and public spirit of many of the Commissioners," and he adds that although the right of free expression of opinion and action is claimed and conceded, unreasonable obstructiveness is quite unknown. But Mr. Lely evidently distrusts the capacity of the Municipality for walking alone. All its more sensible members, he says, admit that a certain amount of official aid is necessary, not only because it brings experience of public affairs to bear upon the work, but because it strengthens the administration against the influence of fear and favour, which private persons are naturally less able to resist. In other words Mr. Lely thinks it in accordance with the fitness of things that the Collector should be President and that the Huzur Deputy Collector should be Chairman of the Managing Committee—a state of things which goes far to redeem the Surat Municipality from reproach. The finances of the Municipality are destined, apparently, to be made the subject of criticism and change. Octroi still contributes over sixty-one per cent. to the municipal revenue, and tolls twenty-two and a quarter per cent., and when we find a strong committee inquiring into the sources of revenue it looks as though a change, in the direction of the declared views of the Government on municipal taxations, were impending. Mr. Lely puts weight into the official side of the scales by pointing out that the declining trade of Surat, as evidenced by its almost stationary population, is partly due to the heavy weight of octroi and tolls. It is to be hoped that the problem of raising an adequate revenue in the way that may be least burdensome on trade may be solved at Surat without any of the disputation, and worse, which has attended its solution elsewhere.

THE interesting suit brought by Captain Hovell of the Worcestershire Regiment against a Poona paper, in which the Government intervened, apparently at the instance of the Commander-in-Chief, to prevent the plaintiff from giving access to documents in the case said to be official, came again before Mr. Justice Parsons in the High Court yesterday. The documents were given up, the learned Judge having stated that if the order of Mr. Justice Bayley to that effect were not complied with, the Court would dismiss the plaintiff's suit.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has accepted the resignation by the Honourable Mr. Moore of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulation, and has been pleased to nominate Mr. Navroji Nasarvanji Wadia, C.I.E., to be an additional member of the said Council for the remainder of the term for which the Honourable Mr. Moore was appointed.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of the French Settlements in India, who arrived in Bombay accompanied by Mons. Julot, Private Secretary, and Captain Fay, A.-D.-C., on Wednesday morning, left Bombay for Pondichery with his staff yesterday afternoon, by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Chindwara. His Excellency the French Governor, accompanied by Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary to H. E. Lord Harris, drove from Government House, Malabar Hill, to the Apollo Bunder in a Government House carriage-and-four, followed by Captain Fowle, A.-D.-C. to H. E. Lord Harris in another carriage-and-pair. His Excellency was received at the Bunder by a Government deputation, consisting of Mr. A. Shewan, acting Secretary to Government, Political Department, Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., Collector of Customs, Colonel W. H. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Windham, of H. M.'s ship Tennasserim, as representing Captain Hext of the Indian Marine. Mons. Pernet, the French Consul, was also present at the Bunder to see his Excellency off, who after shaking hands with the gentlemen present, with Mons. Pernet, Mr. Windham, and Mons. Julot, and Captain Fay entered the Government steam launch Wren, to embark on the s.s. Chindwara, which weighed anchor at 4 o'clock. His Excellency's departure was of a strictly private character at the expressed wish of his Excellency owing to the public mourning. A salute of 17 guns was fired from the saluting battery yesterday afternoon, announcing the departure of his Excellency.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. George Cotton, when on the motion of Khan Bahadur Murzban, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, it was resolved that the byelaws regarding the election of members of the Standing Committee of the Corporation made by the Corporation under the authority of Section 461 of the Municipal Act. III of 1888, be finally approved; and that the President be requested to submit the same to Government for confirmation under the terms of Section 463 of the Act.

SIR ASMAN JAH, Minister of Hyderabad, will arrive in Bombay on Sunday, the 31st inst., and a few days later will proceed to Ajmere.

MR. E. C. OZANNE, C.S., Survey and Settlement Commissioner, has been allowed ten months' furlough, on medical certificate.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

TOUCHING LETTERS FROM THE QUEEN TO THE HOME SECRETARY.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

A special *Gazette* has been issued containing letters from the Queen to Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, in which her Majesty says :—

"I must reaffirm my deep sense of the lo yalty and affectionate sympathy of my subjects in every part of the Empire, shown on an occasion more sad and tragical than any, but one, which has befallen me and mine or the nation. The sudden cutting off of my dearly loved grandson, so full of promise, and of an amiable and gentle disposition, renders it hard to his sorely stricken parents, his dear young bride, and his fond grandmother, who bow to the inscrutable decrees of Providence.

"The sympathy of millions, so touchingly expressed, is deeply gratifying, and I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude to all. These evidences of sympathy with us and the appreciation of my grandson, whose devotion to me was equal to that of my sons, are a help and solace to me and mine.

My bereavements during the last thirty years have been indeed heavy and my labours, anxieties, and responsibilities have been great, but my earnest prayer is that God may continue to give me help and strength to work for the good and happiness of my dear country and Empire while my life lasts."

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

H. M. Troopship Malabar, with drafts from India, arrived at Portsmouth yesterday.

POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 28.

Last night the experiment of firing salvoes was tried. From the second position a star shell was fired to light up the work and discover the position of the working parties, which when ascertained was taken as the target. The result was very good, fifteen shots out of twenty shells striking the work. To-day out of twenty common shell from howitzers and twelve from mortars, ten and two, respectively, hit the redoubt Firing was continued this evening.

SHIP ON FIRE AT CHITTAGONG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 28.

The four-masted ship Bandansira, loading jute at Chittagong, caught fire. Assistance was promptly rendered, but the fire was not extinguished till the 26th inst., when it was found that a large quantity of jute had been destroyed, but the vessel was little injured.

THE CALCUTTA PORT OFFICER.

Captain Petley, at the suggestion of the Bengal Government, remains at his present post as Port Officer till the tenure of the office expires.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE.

Sir Roper Lethbridge arrived last night and was met by the principal members of the European Civil Service; and next week a dinner will be given to him.

THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 28.

Government has sent the following acknowledgment of a telegram sent by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, expressing the Sabha's deep grief at the death of the Duke of Clarence:—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your most sympathetic message of the 15th instant, and to assure you that its expressions shall be duly conveyed as you request."

THE LATE PANDIT AJOODHIANATH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 28.

A large public meeting was held last evening, in the Mayo Hall, Mr. A. O. Hume presiding, to give expression to the sorrow felt at the lamented death of the late Pandit Ajoodhianath. The following resolution was passed in mournful silence, while the whole assembly rising, "that this meeting hereby puts on record its emphatic expression of the deep sorrow everywhere felt at the recent untimely death of Pandit Adjoodhianath who, by the courageous, patriotic, and indefatigable labours in the cause of India's people, had won the regard, esteem, and respect of all good men throughout the country."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR presided at the distribution of awards at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, yesterday afternoon. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Lady Harris, was received by Colonel Merewether, chairman of the Board of the Institute, the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, honorary secretary, and other members of the Board. After the presentation of awards his Excellency delivered a lengthy address, commenting on the progress of the institute. After offering a word of warning to the successful students, saying that they must be prepared to go where employment waited them, and not refuse, because they were Deccanites to go to Sind, or *vice-versa*. His Excellency pointed out what Government had been doing for the promotion of technical education. Government had sometimes been accused at not doing its duty to the people, but in the matter of technical education nobody could deny it had. Those young natives who were now being taught must in time gradually absorb the appointments now filled by Europeans. During his term of office, at any rate, technical education would be supported as far as possible. Of course the resources of Government, as of every Government, were limited; and if they were able to continue the increased subscriptions to that institute, they of course would, but there were a great many students who came from outside Bombay and from Native States, and he considered, therefore, the institute should obtain help from outside Bombay. On the motion of Mr. H. A. Acworth, seconded by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., a vote of thanks was accorded H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris for their presence, and to his Excellency for his interesting address. A full report of which will appear in to-morrow's issue.

THE services of Mr. F. A. Dashwood, Executive Engineer, have been placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of Madras, some time ago, resolved on the continuance of the appointment of Cattle Disease Inspector, and asked the Government of India that that appointment which had become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Hazelton, might be filled up without delay. Every effort was made by the Supreme Government to obtain an officer for the post, but, owing to the deficiency of officers for regimental and army requirements, without success. The Secretary of State for India has, however, been asked to sanction for the express purpose of supplying the Civil Veterinary Department, certain additions to the staff of the Army Veterinary Department, from which it is hoped to fill the vacant appointment in Madras. The appointment of an agricultural expert is now under the consideration of the Government in connection with the scheme for agricultural schools and farms.

THE correspondence over the "Vandalism at Delhi" has elicited one fact that will be satisfactory news to the public at large. The Fort canteen is no longer located in the Mogul palace : it seems that the Commander-in-Chief, in going over the Fort some time ago, on finding it there, had it transferred to one of the barracks, where it has since remained. The complaint regarding the particular damage done last month is being inquired into, and the question of the more effectual guardianship of the antiquities of the Fort will come under consideration at the same time.

COLONEL J. C. ARDAGH, C. B., C. I. E., Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy, leaves Calcutta for England by the steamer Coromandel on the 11th of March. We are glad to hear that his health is greatly improved. Mr. C. J. Lyall, Home Secretary, has proceeded home on short leave, but will return in time to enable Mr. J. P. Hewett to take over the duties of the Viceroy's Private Secretary.

THE Conference on matters connected with the settlement of the Chin-Lushai Country met in Calcutta on Monday. The members present were the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Commissioners of Burma and Assam, the Quartermaster-General and General Collen. Sir James Dormer, Commander-in-Chief in Madras, who was to arrive in Calcutta yesterday, will also attend the Conference. Lieutenant Cole, Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, acts as Secretary.

THE news of the melancholy event of the 14th instant interrupted two festival occasions of some consequence in the Native States. In Bundelkund the Maharaja of Charkhari was to have celebrated, on the 15th and 16th, his investiture with full powers by the Governor-General's Agent, and had summoned all the society of Nowgoung to be his guests. Mr. Crosthwaite was received with great ceremony on the morning of the 15th; but the procession had hardly reached the palace when the said news came, and the ceremonies connected with the business of the visit were carried out under a shadow, the social festivities being abandoned. In Rajputana on the same day, Colonel Trevor, the Governor-General's Agent, was at Sikar, a small chiefship feudatory to Jeypore, where there was to have been a State dinner and illuminations. Such a celebration is not an everyday occurrence in a quiet out-of-the-way place of Sikar; and to the large crowd who had come in from the neighbourhood to see the fun and fireworks, the sudden announcement that everything was countermanded must have been a real appointment.

The masts of the *Benvenue*, whose shipwreck off Sandgate thrilled the country in November, still stand braving the gales that have, since the ship went down, surged round the coast. Seen from a distance the wreck looks like a ship passed [illegible] that one sees the hull is down indeed, the water passing over her almost up to the main yard arm. The wreck is so close in shore that there is no danger to passing vessels and no necessity has arisen for mooring a lightship alongside. A firm of Whitstable wreckers have taken a contract to clear the vessel of her cargo and blow her up. The period of time allotted to them is nine months—little enough, considering the uncertainty of the weather and the magnitude of the task. The money value of the ship and cargo was estimated, for insurance purpose, at £1,000,000, and the salvage will be considerable. The divers have not yet had an opportunity for fully getting to work. The flotsam and jetsaw hitherto recovered has consisted chiefly of cases of starch and blue in a decidedly hopeless condition.

ANOTHER monstrous example of the military barbarism still upheld in Germany occurred in Berlin on Boxing night. A man named Kasper was shot at with ball cartridge by an infantry sentinel outside the Imperial printing office in the Oranienburger Strasse. It appears (says the *Times'* correspondent) that the man had transgressed some trifling police regulation in regard to the streets, and, although it is difficult to see what a military sentinel who is not molested in any way has to do with enforcing ordinary police rules with powder and shot, this soldier considered it his duty to order the man to give himself up under arrest. The man Kasper preferred, however, to run away, whereupon the sentinel fired at him. The bullet luckily missed the man and went through a shop window, smashing the glass and doing other damage. The fugitive was arrested by a night watchman, but released on giving his name and address. It was a fortunate thing that no one else was shot. This is only one of a series of such cases which still linger in the public mind and rouse the indignation of every really intelligent German. One other well-known case, that of shooting down a child ten years old for trampling on a flower-bed near the Column of Victory, was a disgrace to a nation calling itself civilised, and has not been exceeded, nay, even equalled, by anything done in Russia.

A CURIOUS printer's error occurred in the *National Press* on Wednesday. Mr. Tim Healy, M.P. was presented in Glasgow on the previous day with an address by the united branches of the National League, which contained, as reported, the following words :—"At the Irish Bar you have sustained worthily and nobly the traditions which linger there of that lofty and fearless patriotism of Curran, Holmes, and Bart. Your career has been, in a word, such as must bring joy to the *beasts* of Irishmen, who, contemplating it, perceive with gladness that the old land has still sons with ability to serve her."

MASS meetings of negroes are being held in Washington to protest against the injustice of boycotting them. In spite of the laws enacted against discrimination since the war, there are, according to uncontested evidence, separate free schools for the blacks, separate eating-houses, and even bathing places on the beach are set apart for them. Restaurants and barbers' shops are practically closed to them, and they are forced to make their homes in alleys and obscure streets. They, therefore, at these meetings call upon the well-to-do of their own race to build them a square where they may secure dwellings as the white landlords will not deal with them. Yet one of the speakers declared that even this was a vain hope, for in shops and restaurants now kept by blacks the exclusion is as severe. The answer of the proprietors is that either they must have separate rooms for the different colours or lose their trade. And yet many of these Washington negroes belong to the learned professions or are Government employes, and in all they make up one-third of the city's population.

THERE is no doubt (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*) that Mr. Labouchere is seriously ill with influenza. Since his long and dangerous illness two or three years ago he has aged considerably, and he has not improved his health by stumping the country and eagerly accepting invitations to speak at bye elections. He is not an old man, for he was born in 1831, but the life he has lived has not been conducive to longevity, and his friends express considerable anxiety respecting his recovery.

WHAT has been learned of Mizar, the middle star of the three which form the tail of the Great Bear, by means of the new processes of stellar photography is concisely explained by Sir Robert Ball in his *Fortnightly* article. Professor Pickering's photographs of the spectrum of Mizar's principal component exhibited, as other stellar spectra did, a profusion of dark lines. It was noticed that the lines sometimes appeared double and sometimes single. Presently it appeared that this opening and closing of the lines was a periodical phenomenon. The interval between one maximum opening of the lines and the next was fifty-two days. It was plain that the object could not be a single star; it must consist of a pair extremely close together, and in rapid revolution. By reasoning on the way in which these lines opened the astronomers arrive at the conclusion that the period of revolution of this star system is 104 days, and that the speed with which each of the component stars moves is about fifty miles a second. Then, knowing the pace at which the stars are moving, and the time they need for the journey, the distance of the components is inferred to be about one hundred and fifty millions of miles. The mathematician then comes in and enables the mass of the bodies to be determined, and the result is not a little astonishing. It tells us that the mass of the two component stars which form Mizar is not less than forty times as great as the mass of the sun. Here, Sir Robert Ball justly remarks, is indeed a result equally striking on account of the method by which it is obtained, and of the startling character of the conception to which it leads.

AT last an effort is being made in France to put an end to the absurd tradition which forbids women in the theatres to sit—not in the pit merely, but even in the orchestra stalls. M. Carvalho, of the Opera Comique, is the manager who ventures on this innovation—not without avowed misgivings regarding the strength of his countrymen's strange prejudices in this regard. The experiment has hitherto only been tried on Sundays and other popular but unfashionable occasions. M. Carvalho merely proposes to permit ladies to occupy places in the five back rows of the stalls. The absurdity of the present system is the more apparent at the Opera Comique from the fact that even the balcony seats to which ladies are admitted extend only to two rows, which are altogether inadequate for the ordinary demand, while the three hundred orchestra stalls reserved at present entirely for the other sex are, except on great occasions, altogether in excess of the male play-goers' demands.

NEXT term, probably, the London Courts will be occupied with a sensational will case. The testator was a Welsh clergyman who had married a governess. This lady will be one of the principals in contesting the will. The story that will be told in Court will, in a different way, be as thrilling and out-of-the-way as the story of the Great Pearl Case. It is thoroughly a romance of love and mystery, and in its developments will afford quite a lesson in plot to the novelists.

ACCORDING to the *Whitehall Review*, there has been one dramatic episode in connection with the charges against Mr. Hastings, M. P., which may not be disclosed in evidence. When the Solicitors acting for Miss Brown found that all negotiations with Mr. Hastings went for nothing they took counsel's opinion, the barrister consulted being Mr. R. H. Amphlett. He had advised that criminal proceedings should be instituted, but that very day, by a strange irony of fate, it fell to his lot to receive the congratulations, on his appointment as Recorder of Worcester, of the very chairman of quarter sessions whom he had a few hours before declared should be placed in the dock on a charge of fraud.

THE best way to start in life, says Dr. Talmage, is astride a farm horse, with a rope halter. In that way you learn to rough it. You are prepared for hard bounces on the way of life; you learn to [illegible] get the habit of depending on your own heels, and not upon other people's stirrups; you find how to climb on without anybody to give you a boost. It does not hurt you so much when you fall off. And some day far on in life, when you are in the midst of the hot and dusty city, and you are weary with the rush and din of the world, in your imagination you call back one of these nags of pleasant memory. You bring him up by the side of your study or counting-table, and from that you jump on, and away you canter through the old-time orchard and by the old-time meeting-house, or down the lane in front of the barn, dashing into the cool, sparkling water of the meadow, where he stops to take his morning dram; or you hitch him up to the rocking-chair in which you have for ten years sat rheumatic and helpless, and he drags you back some Sunday morning to the old country church, where many years ago he stood tied to the post, while you, with father and mother at either end of the pew, were learning of the land where there is no pain, and into which John looked and said. "I saw a white horse!"

No fewer than 5,706 works, of which 4429 were new and 1,277 reprint, were published in this country during the past year, so that there is still a large reading public apart from those who confine their attention to the newspaper and the magazine. Fiction still heads the list in popular favour, for, there are more novels produced than any other class of book. It is almost incredible that the average production of novels, tales, and other works of fiction during the past year was seventeen a week, or about four for every working day of the year. But while there has been a slight increase in works of fiction, there has been a decrease in books for the young, which only number 348, a decrease of about 100 as compared with 1890. History and biography, however, have been on the ascendant, as well as books of voyages and travels; but sermons and theological works show a decided falling off, although the year's outturn was 627, which appears to indicate a considerable demand even yet for works of this character.

THE new year was to see launched in Paris what is an entirely new journalistic enterprise for France. *L'Harlequin*, the first number of which was to appear on January 15, is to try and take the place in France which in England is filled by the many imitators of *Tit-Bits*. The first issue was to consist of a million copies, and these were to be distributed broadcast. The new journal is backed by English capital.

THE Commander-in-Chief has issued a General Order to the Army in regard to the Postmaster General's decision that in future vacancies among rural and provincial town postmen shall be offered in the first place, to soldiers of the Army Reserve or men discharged at the expiration of their service. The order states that full information will shortly be published as to the pay and emoluments, and the qualifications required in candidates, but adds that meanwhile applications from men of good character, and of not less than three years' service with the colours, may be submitted for registration to the officers commanding the regimental districts in which the candidates reside. In the case of the Foot Guards applications may be sent to the colonels of the three Guards regiments; of men residing in London or Dublin, to the Assistant Adjutant-Generals for Recruiting; of men in Liverpool, to the Staff Captian for Recruiting; and of men in Woolwich, to the officer commanding Garrison Artillery. Until further orders, places, as sorters and postmen on the permanent establishment in London will not be opened to army reserve men or discharged soldiers, but appointments as auxiliary postmen will be open, and preferentially to those who have best characters and longest service with the colours. The local Post Office authorities will communicate direct with the officers mentioned as registering applications for employment as vacancies occur, and those officers will at once send in the name of a suitable candidate for each vacancy. It is directed that lists shall always be kept as complete as possible, in order that men may be ready for any emergency. As the employment carries with it a claim to superannuation, an examination of the men will be necessary, to comply with the requirements of the Civil Service Commissioners and the Superannuation Act; and this examination, which will be conducted by the local Post Office authorities, is understood to be less severe than that demanded for a second-class Army certificate.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

IT is to be hoped that next week, considering that it will be the last of Mr. Stanley's season in Bombay, will be a more successful one than this. Bright and lively as the burlesque "She-e" has been rendered by the company, it has not proved a great success, but as we said, in the opening notice, the fault lies with the libretto, which is poor, and the construction of the burlesque, which is of the flimsiest. "Paul Jones," which is one of the best things the company do, is announced, for to-night Miss M. Brooks enacts the title *role* and Miss Cissie Denver, the heroine, Miss Denver's rendering of "Before the Altar now I'am kneeling," is worth going to the theatre alone to hear.

"THE NAUTCH GIRL."

To-morrow night, for the first time in India, Dance and Solomon's comic opera "The Nautch Girl, or the Raja of Chutneypur," which had a long run at the Savoy Theatre, London, and created an extraordinary sensation, will be produced. A glance at the book shows how intensely amusing the libretto is. It is sparkling with genuine wit, and is a humorous skit on the caste customs of India. The idea of a Hindu Prince swallowing potted meat in order that he might marry a pretty nautch girl, who familiarly addresses her admirer as Indru, embraces him before a crowd of other nautch girls, is ridiculously funny, but even more droll is the coming to life of an idol, and putting all things topsy-turvy by his absurd antics. Mr. Driscoll will be Bumbo, the Idol, and we may therefore expect something to make us laugh. It will be interesting, too, to see Miss Denver made up as a nautch girl, and Miss Stanley as a Hindu lady.

The scene is laid in Chutneypur (wherever that may be); and the first act takes place in a street on the outskirts of the Raja's capital. The curtain rising, discovers a chorus of Sudras, and to them enters the Raja's only son, Indru, who sings a satirical ditty to the effect that though a Brahmin such as he is, may not come nigh plebian fellows such as they, yet he despised the harsh decree, that the time was past when men should serve the despot caste. He would not have the people bow to him, for he was such a democrat Hindu. Then he tells the secret of his eschewing rank, confessing to the Sudras that he has fallen in love with one of their humble caste, no other than the nautch-girl Hollee Beebee. Having told in song the story of his love, Baboo Currie, the proprietor of a nautch troupe joins the Prince, and laments his Highness's love affair with Beebee, as it will cause another vacancy in his front row. Finding his father the Raja has learned of his infatuation, and that the nautchwalla is also determined to keep his hold on his prettiest and most graceful dancer, Prince Indru hits upon a plan to reduce himself in caste and so be able to wed Beebee. On Indru's departure, Beebee and her companions come on, and after a song descriptive of the nautch, Indru comes in again, when an amusing scene takes place in Indru's endeavours to get rid of the girls, and be left alone with his Beebee. She then informs him she had once been a Brahmin herself, only her father had lost caste. He had once been in danger of drowning, and being rescued by a pariah, the taint of dishonour was communicated from the latter to the old Brahmin down the rope. The decision had been appealed against, and it was to pay counsel's fees in the case now pending she had become a nautch girl. A very amusing scene follows when Beebee is brought before the Raja by Pyjama, the Grand Vizier. The Raja, furious at first, melts before the nautch girl's pretty face, and lets her off instead of making a sacrifice of her to the sacred crocodiles. The story now turns on the loss of a valuable diamond, which formed the left eye of an idol called Bumbo. The Raja is in sore distress that the diamond cannot be found, for Bumbo being such "an irritable despotic deity," there is "absolutely no knowing what he may take it into his head to do. "He knows that Pyjama was the thief, but his soft heart will not permit him to denounce a cousin, fifty-five times removed. Beebee again appears, and the Raja learning that she is a Brahmin by descent begins to think he, and not his son, Indra, might take the nautch-girl for a wife. Prince Indru, having carried out his plan, declares that he has renounced his caste by eating a piece of potted cow in the bazaar, and so is free to marry Beebee, to the great disgust of Indru's impecunious cousin Chinna, who had been hoping to get the prince for a husband. Then what one expects will happen, does happen, the court decides in favour of Beebee, she becomes a Brahmin, and she and Indru are as far from marriage as ever. The Vizier, moreover, declares that the punishment to a Brahmin marrying one of lower rank is death. Indru and Beebee are escaping with Currie, with whose nautch party they are offered an engagement "across the sea," when they are surrounded. Beebee manages to escape, but Indru is arrested by Pyjama and a band of soldiers as the curtain falls. Act II. is laid in the courtyard of the Raja's palace. Indru is seen in a cell through a grated window, and when Pyjama announces that Indru has been sentenced by the court to die, there is a regular rush to the booking office for seats for the execution. The way being now clear, Indru is aided to regain his liberty by Chinna. Suddenly Pyjama, followed by the priests and people, come on in a state of excitement, and the Idol Bumbo, who has come to life, is brought in sitting on a tonjon. After singing a humorous song about the loss of his diamond eye, Bumbo declares to the Raja, that they cannot have the father of a felon, meaning Indru, on the throne of Chutneypore, and proclaiming Pyjama, Raja, orders Punka and Indru to be thrown into the sacred water amongst the crocodiles. The deposed Raja denounces Pyjama as the thief of the diamond eye, which, of course, rouses the idol's ire; but Beebee, who has returned from Europe, and Chinna getting on either side of him, coax him into good humour. The idol discovers his eye hanging as a pendant round Beebee's neck. Bumbo pardons everybody in his delight at the restoration of his eye, and all ends merrily.

BOMBAY MORTALITY RETURNS.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 26 was 578, giving a death-rate of 35·56 per annum per thousand as against 23·36 the corresponding period of last year, and 27·23 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 195 died from fevers; 9, small-pox; 63, phthisis; 15, measles; 1, cholera; 36, diseases of the nervous system; 117, affections of the respiratory organs; 20, diarrhœa; 14, dysentery; 35, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Buddhist or Jain, 21; Brahmin, 18; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 305; Hindu outcaste, 42; Musalman, 137; Parsee, 20; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, 2; European, 3; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 309 as against 244 the corresponding period of last year, and 286 the average over the past five years.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE Bombay Gymkhana Tennis meeting is to be held between 7th and 15th March, both dates inclusive.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 10.

Prize.—Silver Challenge Cup, value Rs. 500, to be held for one year by the winner. Also a special prize, value Rs. 75.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 10 each.

For Silver Challenge Cup, value Rs. 500, to be held for one year, and two special prizes, value Rs. 50 each.

The above events are open to the services and members of recognised clubs throughout India.

The best of three sets to decide each match. No vantage games, or vantage sets. The scoring will be deuce, vantage, all, game.

The Lawn-tennis Association Rules will otherwise be followed.

The entries close on 5th March 1892, at 6 p.m.

C. H. S. BOGGS,
Honorary Secretary Lawn-tennis.

DURING the absence on leave of Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Mr. H. P. Jacob will act in the second grade of the Educational Department.

MISS A. G. WALTERS will act as Lady Superintendent, Mahalaxmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mrs. McAfee.

MR. L. S. OSMASTON, Assistant Conservator of Forests, third grade, has been promoted to the second grade, from 15th October, 1891.

MR. C. A. KINCAI, C.S., has been appointed an Assistant Collector in Sind.

MR. A. R. BONUS, C.S., will on his return to Bombay Presidency do duty as Assistant Collector, Dharwar.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE JAPANESE PARLIAMENT.

THE Japan papers to hand yesterday, give a clear account of the way in which the dissolution of the Japanese House of Representatives was brought about. According to the *Mail* :—

The salient and fundamental difference between the policy of the Government and the policy of the Opposition is that, whereas the former seeks to apply the surplus revenue to productive works, to the spread of education, and to the strengthening of the national defences, the latter aims at cutting down all expenditures indiscriminately so as to create a margin of revenue sufficient for re-assessment of the taxable value of the land and reduction of the Land Tax. Concealed beneath the Opposition's ostensible programme lies, of course, the deeper motive of ousting the present holders of power and replacing them by political agitators who call themselves the people's party. But that issue does not present itself on the surface of struggle. The position offered for the judgment of the public is that a Government, representing progress and liberal though by no means extravagant expenditure, is confronted by a party claiming to be progressive but subordinating every national question to the unique project of diminishing agricultural taxation.

That the Opposition deliberately laid and pursued its plans so as to force upon the Cabinet the choice of resignation or desolution, is quite evident. Every Government measure was rejected without reference to its merit. Whenever plausible reasons for an adverse vote were not furnished by the details of a Bill, the majority found a sufficient reason in the allegation that the Government could not be trusted. Want of confidence constituted, in fact, the stalking-horse out of all difficulties. Pledged by the clearly expressed will of the nation to endorse a policy of strengthening the defences of the empire, the Opposition refused to grant supplies for that purpose under the pretext of inability to confide their expenditure to a discredited and incompetent Administration. The Ministers of State and the Government Delegates were untiring in their attempts to induce a more reasonable mood. Before the Standing and Special Committees and in the House itself, they explained, time and again, the objects of the Government's proposals and the practical impossibility of the financial reductions advocated by the Opposition. But their statements were treated always with indifference, frequently with contempt, and occasionally with an insulting display of incredulity. At the last, they could not even obtain a patient hearing.

The treatment extended by the Opposition to the leading measures of the Government has been marked not less by inveterate and undiscriminating hostility than by evasive and illogical strategy. The transfer of prison expenditures from the localities to the charge of the Treasury, was a reform at once undeniably proper and plainly advantageous. Moreover, it would have lightened the local land tax by one half: in other words, it would have accomplished nearly a moiety of what the Opposition principally aspires to achieve. Yet the bill was thrown out on no better grounds then that the arguments in its favour applied to other things also, and that duly ordered and well organized Government management of prisons might be less economical than the defective and injurious system of local management now in operation. Most conspicuous of all, however, was the treatment of the supplementary Budget for the relief of the sufferers in Aichi and Gifu. This, as a Government measure, provoked aversion; as an act of necessary charity compelled endorsment. What course did the Budget Committee take? Pretexting insufficient minuteness on the part of the Government's estimates, it reduced the proposed appropriations by one-third each. Anything more glaringly absurd could scarcely have been conceived. To apply the same sweeping reduction of one third to both totals on the ground that more detailed methods should have been adopted in estimating them, was openly to practise the very vice of recklessness ostensibly condemned.

THE LEGAL CONSCIENCE AND CROSS-EXAMINATION.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL'S DEFENCE

MR. ALFRED COCK, Q.C., in a letter to the *Times* on the cross-examination question, refers to the cross-examination of Major Hargreave on the subject of the visit to Aix and the alleged cruelty of such cross-examination.

Sir Charles Russell's case, if true (he writes), involved, almost of necessity, the guilt of either Mrs. or Major Hargreave, or both; and in his opening Sir Charles had suggested that the visit to Aix was either a myth or had been used as a blind. It was, therefore, of the utmost importance for him to show, if he could, that the alleged reasons of health for the visit were invented and without foundation. As I understood his cross-examination (and, being the counsel whose duty it was to re-examine the witness, I was naturally most attentive to it), it was directed solely and entirely to the truth of the witness's statement as to his visit to Aix, and it never suggested to me the further matter which has been introduced into it by persons who have only read the cross-examination in the reports, and, I must add, show a remarkable readiness to supply out of their own minds innuendoes that were never intended or thought of. If I had understood that Sir Charles Russell meant what is now imputed to him my course in re-examination would have been different. But I did not believe, nor do I believe now, that he meant anything of the kind. He assures me that the idea now suggested never entered his mind. Of course I accept that statement, and it entirely accords with my own view at the time. I may add that I have the best authority for saying that the learned judge who tried the case took exactly the same view that I did, and that it never occurred to him that anything of the kind now suggested was either intended or conveyed by Sir Charles Russell. That the idea that Major Hargreave had not in fact been at Aix on his evidence naturally fell through was only one of the many instances of falsehoods contained in the instructions to Sir Charles Russell, which, however, he accepted, and indeed was bound to accept, as true.

"HONESTLY AND REALLY BELIEVE."

The questions, therefore, as to the visit to Aix, and as to the reasons for that visit, went to the very root of the matter; they were necessarily put and could not have been fairly omitted when looked at as they were intended when put. and as understood by those whose duty it was to follow them. They were not intended to be, and, in fact, were not, questions to credit. They were questions relating to some of the most important facts of the case under consideration. The suggestion that "the distinguished counsel purposely threw dirt because he was paid to do so, with the full knowledge that it was irrelevant and could in no way help the case" is absolutely without foundation, and only shows the ignorance and incompetence of the persons who make it and then to readily constitute themselves critics of the acts of other persons. It is on a par with the gratuitous invention of a meaning for the questions used which they never were intended to convey, and, in fact, did not convey to those who heard them, and who were bound to understand what was going on. It is among other things, because of the readiness and case with which such misrepresentations may be thrown out by ignorant persons that I think the columns of a newspaper are not the suitable vehicle for so serious a discussion, involving as it does not only the honour of a great profession, but also the character of high-minded men who, from the very nature of the ease, cannot there give the explanations necessary to explain the course taken in any particular instance. How is councel to publish the contents of his brief in a public journal? I would add that I do "honestly and really believe" that Sir Charles Russell was conscientiously of opinion that the questions that he put on this subject (with the simple meaning which they bore and were intended to bear) could threw light on the story of the missing jewels. I can only add that I wish that I could believe that the insinuations and groundless and untrue attacks made on our profession in the public prints had been the subject of as careful consideration and were put with a complete *bona fides* as were those questions by the man who has often been my leader and my opponent, and whom I have always regarded as one of the greatest ornaments of our common profession.

A MATCH was played at Melbourne between Lord Sheffield's team and an eleven of Combined Australia, and resulted in the defeat of the former by 54 runs. The Australians made 240 in their first innings and 236 in the second. A. Bannerman, Bruce, and Lyons were the highest scorers. Lord Sheffield's team first made 264, Grace scoring 50, and Briggs 41. In the second innings Grace made 25 and Stoddart 35. Hitherto the Englishmen have won everything.

The *Musical Times* of this month makes the naive announcement that Mr Joseph Bennett's series of articles on "The Great Composers," which have been going on in that journal for the last seventeen years, will be discontinued "till the death of still living masters provides further material."

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS).

THE POONA DEFAMATION CASE.

CAPTAIN HOVELL *VS.* CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE.

HIS LORDSHIP resumed the hearing of this case, in which the plaintiff, a Captain in the Worcestershire Regiment, now stationed at Poona, sued the defendant, the printer and publisher of the *Poona Observer*, to recover Rs. 5,000 as damages for the wrongful acts of the defendant in falsely and maliciously publishing in Bombay certain defamatory matter of and concerning the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, with Mr. Anderson instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, appeared for the defendant.

Vachraj Mohunjee, a clerk of the plaintiff's solicitors proved the purchase of copies of the *Poona Observer* containing the alleged libel.

The letters which the plaintiff was called upon to produce were understood to have been tendered for inspection by the defendant's legal advisers.

The plaintiff in examination by the Advocate-General, said : For some time past I have taken great interest in all kinds of athletic sports and consider myself well acquainted with the rules. In July last, there were walking contests between a professional walker named Hancock and some soldiers of the Lancashire Regiment. The advertisement shown me relates to the first match. General Pottinger was in that advertisement appointed judge, and Mr. Tom Le Mesurier time-keeper. It was the proper thing to make such announcements in the advertisements. Hancock was defeated in the first match. In the other advertisement relating to the match between Hancock and Watts, there was no judge's name mentioned. One would imagine that the judge's name would have been announced before hand. I do not think the duties of judge and time-keeper could be combined. I saw the match on the 17th July. I arrived just at the start. Handcock was to beat the soldier by five laps. I then believed that the length of each lap was a furlong, but have since found that it was 10 yards over. I watched the match closely, but did not count the number of laps covered. I only paid attention to the number of times Hancock passed Watts; according to the conditions he had to pass Watts five times. Each time he passed the soldier, there was loud cheering.

The Advocate-General : And how many times did he pass Watts?

Witness : Four times, the last time being a few minutes before seven. The race was to finish at 7 o'clock. After Watts had been passed for the fourth time, he spurted and walked better then he had done before.

The Advocate-General : What signal was there given to stop the men?

Witness : I believe Mr. Le Mesurier called out stop! At that time the men were separated by about a dozen yards, showing that Hancock had gained four laps and about a dozen yards. Both men stopped simultaneously. I think at that time Hancock had passed the starting point, but Watts had not quite reached it.

The Advocate-General : What was your opinion of the result of the race.

Witness : I thought that Hancock had lost.

The Advocate-General : Did you hear any announcement as to who had won?

Witness : I believe I heard Mr. Le Mesurier say Hancock had won. I believe there was no judge appointed. Mr. Wheal was present as a referee, but only as to fair walking. After Hancock's name was announced, every one expressed a good deal of surprise, and a good many of the spectators crowded round Mr. L. Mesurier. There were about 250 soldiers, principally belonging to the Lancashire Regiment present. There was no officer of that regiment on the ground. I spoke to Mr. Le Mesurier and asked him if he would kindly explain to me how he arrived at his decision.

The Advocate-General.—Did he give you any answer?

Witness : No, but he was talking in a loud tone to some soldiers, and I heard him say that he had lost a bet on the race himself. I also believe I heard him say that the course was ten yards further than was thought. He had a piece of paper and a card in his hand, and against Watt's name I noticed the figures 47. I did not notice what figuress were against Hancock's name. I afterwards measured the course and found its actual measurement 227 yards, plus three yards for the corners.

The Advocate-General : Considering the additional measurement of the course, did you form any decision as to whether Mr. Le Mesurier's decision was right or wrong?

Witness I came to the conclusion that it was wrong. The matter was talked over at the mess table, and after going over the figures carefully, I thought that the matter should be correctly reported in the newspapers, as I knew a number of the men of the 20th had lost a lot a money on the race, which I thought should be walked over again. I had not a bet on the race. I drove down to the office of the *Deccan Herald*, but found their account of the race was in type. I obtained a proof of the account and went with it to the office of the *Poona Observer*, and asked for the Editor. Mr. Cronan came to me. At that time I did not know his exact position on the paper

The Advocate-General : What passed between you?

Witness : I asked him if he had a report of the race. He said no. I then said I would give him a report, and showed him the *Deccan Herald* proof, the first part of which he copied. I than told him what I thought was a true account of the race.

The Judge : Did he take it down from dictation?

Witness : As I told him a short portion of the story, he wrote it down.

The Advocate-General : Are actual words of the report yours or Mr. Cronan's?

Witness : Mr. Cronan's. Afterwards I saw some of his manscript and also the proof copy.

The Advocate-General : Did you suggest any alterations in the manuscript?

Witness : I think I made some suggestion about General Pottinger's name being inserted. I accept the responsibility for the report as it appears.

The Advocate-General : Is it your opinion that a person who has a bet on a race is disqualified from acting as judge?

Witness : No. I think not; but it is an unwritten law of sport that judges should not bet on a race. I put no imputation on Mr. Le Mesurier's fairness in his decision. I did not think it could be construed in that manner. I knew he had lost a bet on the race and told Mr. Cronan so, and that I did not know he was acting as judge. Before I left the office, another report of the race was shown me, which I understand was sent in by a member of the *Poona Observer* staff. I did not read it. I first heard that Mr. Le Mesurier considered he had held the position of judge on the morning of the 23rd. On that day, the article of which I complain appeared in the paper. During the interval Mr. Le Mesurier had not personally communicated with me, nor has he up to the present moment. The article was pointed out to me on the 24th, and I then felt aggrieved by it.

The Advocate-General : Was it known at Poona that you had given the information which appeared in the report on the 18th?

Witness : Yes.

The Advocate-General : Who was it that pointed the article of the 23rd out to you?

Witness : General Blundell. He asked me if I had seen it. I then consulted my solicitors, and on the 24th August came to Bombay, and declared my plaint the next morning. I am aware that another account appeared in the *Poona Observer* on that morning. I was not satisfied with the apology, as the publication of the letter coupled with their report was tantamount to saying that my word was not to be relied on, and also because a month had elapsed since the publication of the libel.

The Advocate-Generel : Before the apology was printed, had you suffered any injurious consequences?

Witness : Yes, I had been censured by the Commander-in-Chief. Allusions were also made to the article in the other papers. I had also incurred certain expenses for employing solicitors. If those statements were not more effectually contradicted than they were in the apology, I should consider my reputation to be affected. I am now of opinion that the judge's decision should be either reversed or the race walked over again.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr Jardine for the defendant, and said : I had nothing to do with the walking contest except as a spectator. I kept a record of the laps in my head.

But no written note that you can refer to—you cannot refer to your head?—I took no such note.

You did not know that Mr. Le Mesurier had been asked to act as judge?—By whom?

Never mind by whom. Have you heard so?—No. I have mentioned every thing I considered material to the case regarding my conversation with him. He gave no explanation in my hearing.

Did you speak to Mr. Wheal at the close of the contest?—I might have done so. I am not prepared to say that I did not remark to him this is a swindle.

The Judge : You are not prepared to say you did not state that?—No.

Mr. Jardine : Did not Mr. Wheal ask you what you meant by a swindle?—I do not recollect.

Did you hear Mr. Le Mesurier assert that Hancock had gone 51 times round the course to Watts's 47?—I heard some one say so, but cannot remember if Mr. Le Mesurier said so at the race. The statement in the article that Hancock had gone 51 times round to Watts's 47 is so stated by me on hearsay, as I had heard several officers say so. I cannot state who the officers were that said so.

You went down to the office of the *Poona Observer* about midnight, did you not?—I arrived the-about 11-30 p.m. Cronan did not appear then to have any knowledge of the race. He wrote down report sentence by sentence; and I read the report before it was handed to the compositors. We both revised the proof sheets; and ultimately I took some of the final proof sheets away with me at about 2 a.m., after being in the office for nearly three hours. I assume the responsibility for the assertions and facts set forth in that report. I knew the plot of ground was 230 yards to the lap when I dictated the report.

And do you think it was a proper or fair way to refer to it in the report as being "afterwards said to be 230 yards in circumference" when you know at the time of dictating the article that such measurement was correct?—I do not think it was fair. I heard Mr. Le Mesurier make some explanation to the soldiers regarding the number of times the man had gone round the course. I heard the 47 announced.

The Judge: And guessed that Hancock had gone round 51 times?—Yes.

Mr. Jardine: And you thought Mr. Le Mesurier had been saying that, and consequently caused it to be published in the paper that he had said so. Do you think it was correct to have said that Mr. Le Mesurier had said that?—You ask me questions which it is impossible to answer with yes or no. I can give an explanation. I say the figures 47, and knew that Hancock had gone round four times more.

The Judge: So you had good reasons for making the statement?—Yes.

Mr. Jardine: And you thought you knew the grounds for Mr. Le Mesurier's decision, and that he had announced it on the course?—Yes.

You stated in the report that "nothing could be gleaned as to how the timekeeper had arrived at his decision." How do you reconcile that with your previous answer?—Because I could not get Mr. Le Mesurier to show me on paper how he arrived at his decision. He was very excited.

You said you thought no judge had been appointed for this race." If that was so, why did you state that there was no one qualified for a judge who had not a bet on the race? I thought that Mr. LeMesurier had himself assumed the responsibility of judge.

And has not that been considered as containing insinuations against Mr. LeMesurier? Yes, by some people. but Mr. Inverarity thinks it does not. (Laughter.)

Never mind Mr. Inverarity. Does not your Commander-in-Chief think it contains wrong insinuations against Mr. LeMesurier?—Yes.

And has he not severely reprimanded you?—Yes; but I can give an explanation.

The Judge:—I think you had better confine yourself to answering the question.

Mr. Jardine: Do you say the article contains nothing that can be said to cast insinuations against Mr. Le Mesurier and against which he could properly complain?—Yes.

Have you apologised to Mr. Le Mesurier?—No. I have said I was sorry that the words could have been construed so as to cast insinuations on him. I expressed this in writing to Colonel Stopford.

But was such an impression conveyed to the Commander-in-Chief?—I cannot say. I know at the early part of my interview with Cronan that the newspaper had a report of the race from its own reporter. I did not get Cronan to substitute my report for that of their own reporter.

But you told him the latter was incorrect, and that you would give him the correct one?—Yes.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General: Before the Commander-in-Chief took any action, he had an interview with Mr. Le Mesurier. I have not had an interview with His Excellency. Mr. Le Mesurier had never given me an opportunity of apologising. I never intended to cast any reflection on Mr. Le Mesurier, and do not think that any reasonable man would read it as containing such. I thought Mr. Le Mesurier was acting as judge, because he gave a decision. There was good reason for him to feel excited at the time, as the soldiers were crowding round him, and looked as though they intended to mob him.

Captain Cunningham of the Worcestershire Regiment, examined by Mr. Anderson, said he knew something about athletic rules, but there was nothing laid down in such rules to disqualify a man acting as judge from having a bet on. There was, however, a general rule to that effect.

Major Rainsford examined by the Advocate-General said he had read the article in the *Poona Observer* of the 23rd and thought that Captain Hovell was referred to, and that if it was not refuted it was likely to harm his reputation as an officer and a gentleman. A person who had a bet on a race should not in witness's opinion be appointed as judge; but there was no written law on the subject. The same person could act as judge and time-keeper.

In cross-examination by Mr. Jardine, witness said he saw nothing wrong in an officer going to a newspaper office at midnight and substituting his report of an affair for one sent in by a member of the staff. If an officer went to a newspaper office and gave what he thought was a true account of an affair, and got the editor of the paper to insert it, witness did not think the paper would have any cause of complaint, but they would be justified in inserting an explanation on the correct report. Witness would object to that portion of the account in the paper of the 23rd where it was stated that the assertions which had been made by an officer of her Majesty's Army were not true.

The Judge: But if they were found to be not true would there be any harm in saying so?—No; but I do not think an officer would mislead the public.

Mr. Jardine: But he might unintentionally have made wrong assertions. If that was so would you have any objection to the newspaper stating that they were not true; or is on officer of the Army to be allowed to make any statements he likes?—I do not think he would do so; but I object to the manner in which the paper alluded to the matter, as I take it that the paper intended to convey the impression that Captain Hovell had not told the truth.

Mr. Jardine: But if it was not intended to convey that impression, you would have had no objection to it?—No.

Private James Watts, examined by Mr. Anderson, said that, on the 17th July, Hancock only passed him four times. He then spurted. Hancock at the finish was ten yards in front of him. They said Hancock won the race. Witness thought he won it. (Laughter.) He did not know who was going to be judge. There was considerable excitement. Witness tried to get an explanation as to how Hancock had won. He got an explanation from Mr. LeMesurier, who said to him "Oh, you go and measure it yourself." (Laughter.)

In cross-examination, witness said he did not protest at the race, as it was usual to do. He went to Mr. Le Mesurier at the club and asked him for an explanation about two days after, and he gave him one.

The Judge: Is that when he told you to measure it yourself?—No.

Mr. Jardine: Would you have objected to Mr. Le Mesurier acting as judge if he had backed you for Rs. 10?—Yes.

Mr. Jardine: Why?—Because the other man would have known all about it.

Re-examined: I was never asked about Mr. Le Mesurier acting as judge. At the club he told me Hancock had won, and that he was busy.

The Judge: That is not an explanation; Mr. Le Mesurier never gave you an explanation after all.

Witness: No, sir.

Private Arthur Hughes and other soldiers were examined in corroboration.

Mr. Richard Emerson, assistant to Messrs. Treacher and Co., Poona, said he saw Hancock pass Watts four times, ten yards separating the men at the finish. Witness could not say if Hancock had passed the starting point when the race terminated. Witness was very much surprised hearing the decision that Hancock had won. Most of those present were also surprised. There was some commotion at the conclusion of the race.

In cross-examination, witness said he did not think an hour's walking match was an uninteresting affair. He kept his energy up during the whole time. He saw Mr. Le Mesurier taking notes, but did not know what they were about.

The Advocate-General closed the plaintiff's case here.

Mr. Jardine, for the defendant, said he had never seen a weaker case.

Mr. Jardine, for the defendant, said he had never seen a weaker case brought into Court as that put forward by the plaintiff. There had not been a walking match between Hancock and Watts, as had been stated, but what was the actual case was that on Hancock, who was a professional visiting Poona, a number of the sporting gentlemen of that station, wishing to see an exhibition of professional walking subscribed a purse, which, it was intended, as was stated in the advertisement relating to the match, was to be given to Hancock on the 17th July. As, however, walking was rather a cold-blooded affair when only one man went over the course, a local walker was found to walk against the professional, who was to give him five furlongs, and in all probability if the soldier had won would have given him a small amount out of the purse, as it was not likely that Hancock would have gone over the course for nothing. Having alluded to the nature of the match, the learned counsel said, he thought, from the sameness of the answers given by the soldiers, that they had been talking it over before coming into Court, and did not think, seeing that only one of them had a bet on the affair, that they would have taken sufficient interest in the race to know exactly how many times the men had passed each other, as, so far as he knew, there was nothing more disinteresting than a walking match lasting for one hour. He would be able to call Mr. LeMesurier and Mr. Wheal, who were gentleman taking official position in the contest, which not being a championship match, was not necessary to set forth all the preliminaries regarding the judges, referee, and time-keeper. Coming to the visit of the plaintiff to the *Poona Observer* office, Mr. Jardine contended that the report which he had been instrumental in getting, inserted in the paper by Cronan, the proof-reader, was bristling with mistakes. Captain Hovell. having come on the ground after the race had startend could not have been acquainted with the maner in which the judge was appointed, and as regards the construction that was put on the report by Mr. LeMesurier, the learned counsel said that as the Commander-in-Chief had denounced the plaintiff in rather strong terms, it was to be naturally understood that Mr. Le Mesurier was justified in strongly objecting to the publication of the report which contained the insinuation against him. Coming to the alleged libellous article in the paper of the 25th August, Mr. Jardine said it was shown that the plaintiff had misled the public, and that the statements made by him in the report were not true, and that the article complained of was perfectly justified as being a fair comment of Captain Hovell's conduct, that officer having been exceedingly ill-advised, he not accepting the apology that had been published by the defendant. He submitted that on the admission of the Captain that the Court could not do otherwise than hold that the account which had appeared in the paper was justified by the circumstances, and after calling Mr. LeMesurier and Mr. Wheal would ask the Court to dismiss the suit with costs.

Mr. Thomas R. LeMesurier, examined by Mr. Russell, said: I have been connected with sporting matters for several years. I remembered the walking display an Poona. I got up a purse which was to be given to Hancock. I do not know what arrangements were made between Hancock and Watts. There were no stakes. I was to be timekeeper, as Hancock had asked me to look after the affair. Hancock also asked me at the Club to act as Judge. I consented. During the race I noted down on a piece of paper the number of times each man passed the starting post. Just before the hour had expired I asked Mr. Wheal to stop Watts when I stopped Hancock. When I stopped Hancock, Mr. Wheal stopped Watts, the intervening space between the men being 22 yards. I compared my record with Mr. Wheal's and found that the two agreed. I then announced the winner's name. Hancock had completed 53 laps *plus* 10 or 12 yards, and Watts 48 laps *minus* 10 or 12 yards. After the race the soldiers crowded round and said the decision was not right. Watts did not protest on the ground as far as I remember.

Mr. Russell: Did you say to him "D—you, go and measure it yourself"?—I really cannot say. I might have done so as I was annoyed at the time. (Laughter.) I measured the course, and found it measured about 229 yards. Hancock had laid out the course. I do not remember if I stated the length of the course while the men were walking. It was not true that I had asserted that Hancock had gone round 51 times to Watts's 47. It was not true that how the result was arrived at could not be ascertained as I was too excited. I had to give my decision in a loud tone owing to the shouting that was going on. When I saw the report of the match in the paper the next morning I naturally felt annoyed at the latter part regarding the statement relating to the time-keeper and judge, and wrote to the proprietor of the paper in reference to it. I afterwards received a reply from him and then wrote to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief as I thought the report contained an unjust insinuation against me. I had a bet of Rs. 10 on Watts with a book-maker on the course which I lost. I did not know the plaintiff before the match. Two days afterwards Watts came to me at the Club and asked me who had won the match. I said Hancock had, and he then left after thanking me. The plaintiff had never apologized to me.

Cross-examined, Mr. LeMesurier said: At the conclusion of the race there was the usual row that soldiers make when they loose their money. There was in fact a good deal of disatisfaction expressed. I do not know what I did with the record of the number of laps. I did not think anything more about it as my decision was final. I did not remember Captain Hovell speaking to me on the course. He may have done so. It was a foolish thing for me to have taken a bet on the race. It is an unwritten rule, and judges, in my opinion, should not bet. In the report I consider it was to be inferred that he could not give an honest opinion on the race having a bet on it.

Mr. Latham: But Captain Hovell says that it is not to be read in that way as it is not intended. Do you not think it can be read without inference?—No; if I look at it all my life I shall not think otherwise. Of course, I accept his statement that he did not intend it, but he worded it badly. (Laughter.) I have had no direct apology from Captain Hovell.

Mr. Latham: But you did not give him an opportunity. You did not consult him or write to him?—No; he did not consult me before putting the article in the paper.

Mr. Latham: Did you afterwards take very strong measures against the defendant and prevent the reporter of the *Poona Observer* going on to the verandah of the Gymkhana?—No.

The case was at this stage adjourned till to-day (Friday).

A TRADE MARK CASE.

ERNSTHAUSAN & CO., VS. ESMAILJI ALLIBHAI.

The plaintiffs, who are the agents to the Badische Aniline and Soda Fabrick Ludwigshafen on the Rhine, manufacturers of aniline and alizarine colors, and who have for their sub-agents Chatterbhoy Khimji, sole dealer in alizarine imported by the plaintiffs in white top and red circular borders, bearing cow label sought for a declaration that they are exclusively entitled to use certain label ticket and colour on casks of alizarine for an order restraining the defendant from importing or selling alizarine bearing the ticket complained of or a colourable imitation thereof; for the cancellation of such tickets by the defendant for discovery and for an account of profits.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for the plaintiffs, applied for a consent decree for perpetual injunction in terms of para. B of the plaint, which ran as follows:—

That the defendant be restrained by the Court by an injunction from importing into or selling or offering for sale, in Bombay casks of alizarine bearing the tickets complained of or any other ticket colourably imitating that of the plaintiffs; or bearing colours, words, and marks on the tops and bottoms in the combination shown on exhibit B to the plaint, or in any other combination, which might be a colourable imitation of those of the plaintiffs shown on exhihibit A to the plaint; or so contrived as to represent or induce the belief that the alizarine imported or sold or offered for sale by the defendant is that of the plaintiffs; and also from the use of words *Gai chhap* (cow label) as denoting or distinguishing any of such casks, &c., imported, sold or offered for sale by the defendant.

The Court granted a consent decree for perpetual injuction in terms of the above para., and directed the defendant to bear the costs of the suit.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant C. G. Carnegy, Indian Staff Corps, and Second Lieutenant H. Brand, Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, have been permitted to return to duty.

Major H. C. E. Lucas, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted an extension of leave for four months, on private affairs; and Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Stevens, General List, Infantry, has been granted one month's extension of privilege leave, on medical certificate.

Major W. G. W. Macbay, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted to return to duty.

Conductor G. H. Johnson, Public Works Department, has been granted furlough out of India, for one year.

Lieutenant McL. Gordon, Staff Corps, Adjutant, 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), has been granted six months' leave to proceed out of India.

Lieutenant N. G. Fraser, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), has been granted six months' leave, to proceed out of India.

Lieutenants Stuart Hill Godfrey, Charles Merewether Ducat, Charles George Morse, Charles Arnold Kemball, Westropp Joseph Peyton, C.M.G., Harry Seymour Hazelgrove, Jenkin Jones, Acton Alexander Graves, and Arthur Tristram Herbert Newnham, having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, are promoted to be Captains.

Lieutenant G. Le Mesurier, Staff Corps, squadron officer, 6th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted one year's leave, on medical certificate.

Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. Barry, M.D., Indian Medical Service, has been permitted to return to duty.

Lieutenant H. G. Brown, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted six months' leave, on medical certificate.

Captain A. G. Leslie, Staff Corps, has been granted one year's leave, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant E. R. I. Chitty, Staff Corps, has been granted one year's leave, on medical certificate.

Second Lieutenant C. H. Alexander, 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, has been permitted to return to England, on medical certificate.

Proceedings have been commenced against *Truth* by a resident tutor at Oxford, for having exposed certain alleged blackmailing operations practised on noblemen and others, by a lady living in one of the houses licensed by the proctors for the reception of undergraduates of the University. She had, it was stated, been in the habit of addressing letters, which *Truth* published in full, to young nobles, informing them she was a very young widow whose husband died in India a fortnight after their marriage; that she was tall and graceful, and in features like the Princess of Wales; and that she was open to secret visits for £50. In view of the spinning-house case this exposure attracts some attention at Cambridge.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following season reports for the week ending 26th January were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 25th, 3 feet 7 inches against 9 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Rain at Karachi 35 cents; average of 12 other stations 13 cents. Rabi crops slightly damaged by blight in two talukas.

Shikarpur.—Rain in 12 talukas beneficial to crops; maximum at Mirpur 28 cents. Fodder insufficient in 6 talukas.

Hyderabad.—Rain in 5 talukas; maximum at Tando Bago 28 cents. Rabi crops flourishing. Condition of agricultural stock poor. Fodder continues scarce.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Drizzling rain on 21st and 22nd throughout the district; beneficial to rabi crops. More still wanted for standing crops.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi crops flourishing. Scarcity of fodder for cattle in general.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 23rd January).—Rain during week, maximum at Sanand 12 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rabi crops in good condition. Reaping of pulses progressing. Cattle healthy. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 23rd January.)—Rain during week maximum at Thasra 18, and minimum at Anand 5 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking commenced in two talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking in progress. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food grains in two talukas risen and stationary in the rest.

Surat.—Jowari reaping in progress. Cotton crop good. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Standing rabi crops healthy. Threshing of bajri, jowari and *tur* continues. Conton picking nearly completed. Conditions of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Total rainfall insufficient in the western part of Niphad, eastern part of Kalvan, and the whole of Baglan. Threshing in progress. Standing rabi crops not good in most places; more rain wanted for them. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains rising in general, but particularly in Niphad, Yeola, Nandgaon and Kalvan.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 20th and 21st, fell to 3° cool by the 23rd and then rose to 5° warm by the 26th. Vapour in air excessive on the 20th, 21st, 25th and 26th, normal on 22nd and 24th, and defective on 23rd. Abnormal wind southerly on 20th, 21st and from 24th to 26th, northerly on 22nd; wind normal on the 23rd.

Thana.—State of rabi crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Threshing of early crops in progress. Crops good except at Nagothna, where they are slightly injured by insects. Rab-spreading in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Summer crops progressing well.

Poona.—Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Rabi crops withering for want of moisture throughout the district and sowing in many places also retarded for want of rain. Prospects of kharif crops fair. Scarcity of fodder thoughout the district. Owing to scarcity of water in some parts of the district, except Junnar and Maval, cattle being removed to other parts of the district having sufficient water. Agricultural stock fair. Prices stationary.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of kharif crops continues in parts; probable outturn fair. Rabi crops in garden and other superior lands generally good; in others they have suffered for want of rain. Fodder supply insufficient in 6 talukas. Agricultural stock fair.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 23rd January.)—Rain insufficient throughout the district. Standing rabi crops withering. Prospects and probable outturn of rabi crops fair in general. Fodder supply insufficient. Agricurural stock not good. People emigrating with their cattle from Sangola and Malsiras talukas.

Satara.—Rabi crops withering for want of moisture, except those on river-sides and low ground, which are fair. Water-supply insufficient in eastern parts of Kanapur, Khatav and Tasgaon talukas and petha Khandala. Prices stationary, except in Wai, where they have risen during the week. Fodder dear throughout the district. Condition of cattle middling.

Bijapur.—Weather cold. Crops on river-sides and low ground fair; those in other places withered. Fodder and water-supply insufficient. People still emigrating with their cattle to other places.

Belgaum.—Harvesting of kharif crops completed. Rabi crops withering, except on the banks of rivers in a few villages, where they are fair. Prices continue high. Scarcity of fodder in 4 talukas. Cattle distressed.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of paddy and jowari nearly completed. Late crops withered for want of moisture. Scarcity of fodder in 8 and of water in 6 talukas. Cattle distressed in Navalgund, Gadag and Ron talukas and driven to Mallad. Prices rising in 1, falling in 3, and stationary in 7 talukas.

Kanara.—Rice plants and garden produce doing well.

Rajkot.—Rabi crops good. Irrigation of wheat in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Slight rain in Jhinjhuwada. Weather cold. Agricultural stock fair.

Baroda.—Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops progressing in Kadi Division. Agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Cotton picking in progress. Poppy plants about one foot from ground.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JAN. 28.

The barometer has risen everywhere, mostly in North Punjab. Readings are high and uniform in Northern India, low off the west coast and over the south of the Bay. The depression noticed as advancing over the Indus Valley yesterday apparently lies near Sirsa, and is extremely slight. It has occasioned some casting in winds in North-West India and more cloudy weather there; but otherwise it is of no importance. The temperature is higher than usual in all provinces, but particularly so in Guzerat. No rain has fallen anywhere, and there is no sign at present of any fall.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, perfect. Via Lisbon, perfect.

Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Assab-Perim cable.

Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted. Steamer leaves Zanzibar, 30th inst.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Passiet.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th January, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	28	11	44 a.m.	2	33
Teheran	28	1	10 p.m.	..	41
Suez	28	2	45 p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 28th January, 1892.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
—	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	8	..	3
" Kurrachee	...	16	..	1
" Madras	...	15	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 27.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — 75·5

THURSDAY, JAN. 28.

6 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 73·2
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 78·4
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 83·4
4 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 83·3

Hosiery made at Home.—Automatic Knitting Machine—Thousands in Use! A Pair of Plain or Ribbed shaped Socks, made without seam or joint in 25 minutes, Stockings 50 minutes, superior to hand work—New Compound Knitter makes Cotton, Merino, Silk, or Wool goods for Adult, Youth, or Child, thus doing the work of two machines. Can be learnt from Instruction Book. Specially suitable for Export. Numerous Testimonials. Illustration and Price List Free. HEAD OFFICE:—67, Southwark Street, London.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

The trade in cotton goods and yarns, says the *Journal* of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, has not yet emerged from the unsettlement which has so long prevailed owing to the absence of an assured estimate of the American cotton crop of this year. That of 1890 amounted to 8,655,518 bales, and although the time has now arrived when conflicting estimates of this year's yield ought to be drawing very near together, they still vary from 7,750,000 bales to 8,500,000 bales. There is consequently, in view of the present abundant supply, and in spite of the all but unprecedented low range of prices, much hesitation amongst buyers of cotton goods in all markets. The demand in Manchester has, under these circumstances, continued cautious, and although the business done has probably been fully equal to the rate of production, spinners and manufacturers are not, in many cases, so well fortified with orders as they have in recent years been accustomed to be. There is, however, much difference in the position of individual producers in this respect, and also with regard to the prices which they can command. As a rule the best makes in all departments, which have long enjoyed a reputation for regularity of quality, are well sold forward at prices not unsatisfactory to the producer. There is, however, a large residuum of the production for which the demand, though not altogether inactive, is still too small and uncertain to afford ground for the establishment of remunerative prices and a confident position with regard to contracts. This unsatisfactory state of business exists, notwithstanding the fact that prices of goods and yarn are now probably lower than they have ever been. It is to be ascribed not only to the present uncertainty as to the extent of the American cotton crop, but also to the losses which distributors of goods in all the principal markets have incurred in consequence of the fall of prices since the beginning of this year, and the unsettled financial and political condition of the South American States, where the consumption of British cotton goods is, in ordinary times, very considerable. It is confidently believed that stocks of cotton yarns and goods throughout the world, or at any rate in the markets which are commonly supplied from Manchester, are unusually small, and that as soon as the extent of the American cotton crop, and the probable price of cotton during the next six months are determined, a considerable impetus will be given to the demand.

With reference to silver position in the United States Congress, the usually well-informed Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Bulletin* writes as follows:—"The prospects of silver legislation are so involved with political complications that it is difficult at present to decide just what they are. The drift of feeling here, however, is more favourable to the passage of a Free (unrestricted silver) Coinage Bill than it was when Congress met. The defeat of Mr. Mills, of Texas, in the contest for the Speakership, after he had declared in favour of putting the silver issue to the rear, has had some effect in discouraging the opponents of free coinage. The new Speaker, Mr. Crisp, is conservative in temper, but his conservatism promises to result in yielding to the majority in the House rather than regarding the sentiment of the business community in the East. It is reported on pretty good authority that the majority of the House Committee on Coinage will favour silver legislation. This may not mean that silver legislation will be enacted, but until the plans of the politicians are more fully developed it will be accepted as a threat that a Free Silver Bill will pass the two Houses of Congress, only to be checked by a veto from the White House." The same correspondent gives the following interesting explanation of the apparent contradiction between Mr. Harrison's reference to the movement for another international conference in his Message to Congress and the speeches of Mr. Foster and Mr. Goschen to the New York and London Chambers of Commerce respectively:—"The reason why the President spoke with so little hopefulness of the prospect of an international agreement in favour of bimetallism in his annual Message was the fact that the Message was not revised to cover the latest information. The part relating to bimetallism was written and put in type before Secretary Foster sent to the White House the latest letters from England and France, indicating a disposition to extend the use of silver as money, and indicating that the lesson of our recent elections had been learned at European capitals. If the President had written the paragraphs on the silver question after reading these letters he would have been able to speak in a much more hopeful tone than he actually used. Secretary Foster, in spite of the depressing effects of his illness, is quite sanguine that progress will soon be made towards the international use of silver if Congress does not act foolishly in the matter. If France invites another international conference and England accepts the invitation there is reason to hope that an arrangement may be made by which silver enough will be absorbed into the currency of the world to have a beneficial and permanent effect upon its market value."

The following extract from Mr. Henry Clews's weekly financial circular, dated, New York, December 26, may be taken as an indication of the present attitude of New York financial circles with respect to the silver question:—"The predominant sentiment of that portion of the public which really cares about and examines the question seems to have decided, on the one hand, against an unqualified rejection of the metal, and, on the other, against an indiscriminate permission of its free coinage; and the conclusion is reached that the only safe and feasible method of reconciling these two extremes is through doing everything possible to bring about an international agreement, under which the leading nations will bind themselves to free coinage of both the metals upon a uniform basis of valuation. Most fortunately, the current of public and official opinion in Europe is moving encouragingly in that direction. England has officially expressed her willingness to introduce silver into the reserves of the Bank of England and to establish free coinage in India; and the strong popular feeling of that country now finding expression in favour of the double standard may easily make the Government and Parliament willing to go beyond these limits of concession. At the same time the President has recently received, through official sources, reports much more hopeful as to the prospects of bimetallism in Europe than those which led him to speak dubiously on those chances in his late Message. While facts of this character are causing the men of Wall-street to view the silver problem as drifting towards a better solution than had been feared, they see in the operation of the Silver Law as it now stands a potent element of inflation. Since the Act of 1890 went into operation, it has added about $72,000,000 to the active circulation, and will add at least $54,000,000 more for each year of its continuance. The effect of this is apparent in the present ease of the money market; and, judging from all precedents under such inflations, it is allowable to expect that this condition of things will result in more or less inundation of prices. The advance in foreign exchange and the reported 'scarcity of commercial bills' has attracted some attention. It appears, however, to be nothing more than the transient flurry that usually occurs about the middle of December, arising from remittances to pay the large amount of January interest and dividends accruing on American securities held in Europe. The movement has already passed its culmination. and the resumption of imports of gold will be in order at an early day. Between the new issues of silver money, the return of gold from Europe, and the relative largeness of the reserves of the New York banks, we are promised an abundance of money from this time forward, which can hardly fail to largely stimulate speculative business."

The New York papers publish advices from the Mexican capital, dated December 6, which again give very distressing accounts of the food conditions in Mexico. It is affirmed that a veritable famine exists in consequence of the failure of the corn and bean crops. Never before during the present generation, it is asserted, have crop failures proved so disastrous as at the present time. The famine was not confined to one quarter, appeals for relief having been sent to the Mexican Congress from every section of the country; and the outlook was becoming daily more serious. The abolition of the duties on grain from the United States was being strongly urged at the date of the advices, and every State in the Republic was urging Congress to adopt a measure to this effect as speedily as possible. In the State of Zacatecas, a once flourishing mining section, the people were in as sorry a plight as those of less wealthy districts. The men, weakened by the lack of food were unable to work, and mine after mine had been compelled to shut down on that account. In the small suburbs out-lying Zacatecas the inhabitants had begun to live on herbs and plants. In the city of Fresnillo the prices of meats and groceries were so high that desperate famine riots had resulted. In the city of San Christobal, State of Chiapas, the people had also resorted to violence to get food.

Rouen advices say that the activity in the cotton piece-goods market previously reported had not slackened, numerous buyers from a distance having visited the market. In addition to purchases from stock, considerable orders for novelties in *rouennerries* and for grey and printed goods had been given for delivery during the current month. There had been a good demand for handkerchiefs. The export demand was noticeably good. The uncertainties of the raw cotton market were restricting the sales of yarns to supplies for immediate requirement. Spinners, being abundantly covered by previous purchases "to arrive," were buying little in the Havre raw cotton market. A tolerably good business in "futures" is, however, reported from that port, but prices all round were weak.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 20.

Beville, Br-Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 27.

Beville, Br-Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, off leave, to Ahmedabad.
Symons, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd York L I, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

JANUARY 28.

Atkinson, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to Adelaide.
Moore, Surgn, Ms, I M S, on leave, to Australia.
Hancock, 2nd Lt, Bo, on duty, to Kamptee.
Hancock, Col, Bo, Pol Dept, on vacation, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th January, 1892.

1. The proficiency class will meet to-night at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 8-45.
2. On Saturday next, the 30th instant, both Companies will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba; No. 2 Company to continue the annual course of gun target practice; and No. 1 Company for 10" R. M. L. gun drill at Colaba North Fort. Dress:—Drill Order.
3. On Sunday next, the 31st Instant, the Corps will fall in at the Sir Richard Temple Statue, at 5-30 p. m., for Church Parade. Dress:—Full Dress (side arms only. (Pouches not to be worn.)
4. Leave of absence for 21 days from the 27th instant has been granted to Sergt-Major A W Seabrooke.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th January, 1892.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 5 p. m., at the Cruickshank Road, end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p. m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.
2. The Regiment will fall in for Church Parade in front of the Gymkhana, at 5 p.m., on Sunday, the 31st instant. Red uniform, helmets and side arms.
3. Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers desirous of attending the class of Instruction for Proficiency certificates are requested to send their names to the Adjutant not later than the 31st instant.
4. "A" Coy. class firing will commence on Monday, the 1st February, and close on Saturday, the 7th Idem. Any member not completing his class firing within the prescribed time, and not being efficient, will not be eligible for Captain Baird's prizes.
5. The following dates are fixed for "B" Company shooting Team:—Wyer Cup competition on the 1st February; "Bayley shield" competition on the 11th February.
6. The following date is fixed for "D" Company Shooting Team:—"Wyer Cup" Competition, on Wednesday, the 3rd February.
7. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned Volunteers:—Vol. S. S. Miranda, "F" Company, from 15th January to 15th April 1892; and Vol. L. F. B. D'Sa, "F" Company, from 7th January 1892 to 7th January, 1893.
8. The following promotions will take effect in "C" Company from this date:—

To be Sergeant—Lc. Sergts. A. Monk and C. B. Robinson, vice Sergeants H. Soundy and T. N. Wright.

To be Lce.-Sergeant—Lce. Corpl. J. W. Talbot, vice Lce.-Sergt. C. B. Robinson, promoted.

To be Corporals—Vols. W.J. Mc Afee and E Hopkins, vice Corpl. Kennealy, and to complete establishment.

To be Lce-Corporals—Vols. J. K. Bingham, A Ash, W. R. Fearn, J. D. Moffat and J. G. Manuel, vice Lce-Corpls. J. W. Talbot, E. J. Sadler and D. Bowie, and to complete establishment.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade in the Elphinstone Circle Gardens on Sunday, the 31st Instant, at 5-15 p.m. Forage Caps and Swords to be worn.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 28.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut C G Carnegy, I S C; and Second Lieut H Brand, Probationer for the I S C.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Major H C E Lucas, I S C, four months, private affairs; and Lieut-Col M W Stevens, General List, Infantry, one month, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Major W G W Macbay, I S C.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough in and out of India for one year, on medical certificate:—Condr G H Johnson, Public Works Dept.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—

4th Bombay Infantry—Havaldar-Major Shankar to be Jamadar, vice Jamadar Maroti Chauhan, promoted Subhedar.

20th Bombay Infantry—Jamadar Pandu Sonar to be Subedar; and Havildar Khitab Gul to be Jamadar, vice Subhedar Mhad Mehtar, pensioned.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate:—Lieut McL Gordon, S C, Adjt, 4th Bombay Cavy (Poona Horse), for six months; and Lieut N G Fraser, S C, Sqdn Officer, 4th Bombay Cavy (Poona Horse), for six months.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—3rd Bombay Light Infantry—Jamadar Ibrahim Khan to be Subhedar; and Havildar Raghuji Powar to be Jamadar, vice Subhedar Gunaji Surve, deceased.

The undermentioned officers having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captains:—Indian Staff Corps—Lieutenants S H Godfrey, C M Ducat, C G Nurse, C A Kemball, W J Peyton, C M G, H S Hazelgrove, J Jones, A A Graves, and A T Herbert Newnham.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—22nd Bombay Infantry—Subhedar Prataprao Shirke to be Subhedar-Major; Jamadar Gajadhar Singh to be Subhedar; and Colour-Havaldar Khushal Singh to be Jamadar, vice Subhedar-Major Mangal Singh, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate:—Lieut E LeMesurier, S C, Sqd Officer, 6th Bombay Cavalry, for one year.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Bgde-Surgn Lieut-Col A Barry, MD, I M S.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Lieut H G Brown, I S C, six months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Capt A E Leslie, S C, Wing Comdr, 2nd Bombay Infantry, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut E R I Chitty, S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 5th Bo L I, for one year.

Second Lieut C H Alexander, 1st Battn Northamptonshire Regt, Probationer, I S C, is permitted to proceed to England, on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Gurbamal Manghirsing, Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr Asudasing Dalsing, Accountant of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi, is appointed to act as Registrar of that Court, during the absence, on leave, of Mr Gurbamal.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut C W F Whyte, 17th Bo Infy, to be Cantonment Magistrate of Bhuj, in addition to his military duties, vice Lieut E G R Wilkins, transferred.

H E the Governor in Council is further pleased to appoint Lieut Whyte, to be a Magistrate of the first class.

Lieut Whyte is invested, within the limits of the Cantonment of Bhuj, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits, the value of which does not exceed two hundred rupees.

H E the Governor in council is pleased to appoint Capt H D M Minchin to be Cantonment Magistrate at Belgaum. Major A Wapshare will continue to be Cantonment Magistrate at Desa.

Rao Bahadur Bapuji Mahiput Kharkar, Huzur Depy Collector in the district of Satara, is appointed a Magistrate of the first class in that district.

Mr Nathji Haribhai is appointed to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Jambusar in the Surat District, with effect from the 2nd inst, during the absence on leave of Mr Motiram Bhawanidass, or until further orders.

Mr T D Fry, Assist Collector in the district of Satara, is appointed to be Magistrate of the first class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on privilege leave of Major T R M Macpherson, or until further orders:—Mr H Kennedy to act as Dist Supt of Police, Poona.

Mr L H Spence to act as Dist Supt of Police, Ahmedabad; and Mr E F Green to act as Dist Supt of Police, Kaira.

Mr Shivram Mahadev Namjoshi is appointed, vice Mr Wasudev Hari Athle, deceased, to be Assist Public Prosecutor for Ratnagiri in such cases as may be made over to him by the District Public Prosecutor, Ratnagiri.

Rao Bahadur Balwantrao Gopal Javdekar, residing at Indapur, is appointed a Conciliator, under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the Indapur Taluka of the Poona District, vice Mr Sadashiv Raghunath Despande, deceased.

Mr Gajanan Moreshwar Dev Inamdar, residing at Chinchwad, is appointed to be a Village Munsif, under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the village of Chinchwad in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona District.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Narayan Krishna Gokhale delivered over charge of the office of Deputy Educational Insptr, Satara Sub-Division, on the 31st ultimo.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr T B Kirkham, or pending further orders:—Mr H P Jacob to act in the second grade of the Educational Dept; Mr Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, MA, PhD, CIE, to act in the third grade of the Educational Dept; and Rao Saheb Balwant Ramchandra Sahasrabudhe, BA, to act in the fourth grade of the Educational Dept and as Educational Inspr, CD.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Miss A G Walters to act as Lady Supt, Mahalaxmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mrs. McAfee, or pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L S Osmaston, Asst Conservator of Forests, third grade, is promoted to the second grade from 15th Oct, 1891.

Mr C A Kincaid, CS, passed an examination in Hindustani on the 11th instant.

Mr C A Kincaid, C S, to be an Assist Collector in Sind.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Jamshedji to be fourth grade Depy Collector, vice Khan Bahadur Edalji Dosabhai, retired.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A R Bonus, C S, on return to this Presidency, to do duty as Assist Collector, Dharwar.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Erachji Sheriarji Bharucha, L M & S, has been appointed a Teacher in the Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind), during the absence of Assist Surgn T H Aquino, L M & S, granted sick leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by the Rev W E Robbins, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of his appointment as Registrar of Births and Deaths.

Assist Surgn Bhikaji Edalji Ghasvala, L M & S, has been placed on general duty, Bombay.

Assist Surgn Tuljaram Chunilal Khandvala, L M & S, has been place on general duty.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E C Ozanne, C S, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for ten months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr F A Dashwood, Ex Engr, are placed at the disposal of the Suptdg Engr, Southern Division.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Central Division.

The following arrangements are made:—Rao Saheb Rangnath Narayan Abhyankar, Rao Saheb Vyanktesh Damodar Puntambekar, B.A., and Rao Saheb Shiwram Sadashiva Bhide, sub pro tem. fourth grade Mamlatdars, to be probationary fourth grade Mamlatdars; Azam Waman Abaji Shirolkar to be sub pro tem. fourth grade Mamlatdar, continuing to do duty as Chitnis to the Collector of Khandesh; Azam Moro Govind Joshi, L.C.E., to be sub pro tem. fourth grade Mamlatdar, continuing to do duty as Chitnis to the Collector of Nasik; and Azam Waman Ganesh Rale to be sub pro tem. fourth grade Mamlatdar, continuing to do duty as Chitnis to the Collector of Poona.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH OF JANUARY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·202	S E	2	70·1	53·1	82	..	0·30	−1·0
Agra	30·206	S	3	74·1	54·6	82	..	0·68	−0·01
Cawnpore	30·183	S E	2	75·0	46·5	100	..	0·21	..
Allahabad	30·170	Calm.	2	76·5	49·4	92	..	0·29	−1·12
Jhansi	30·176	S E	1	77·9	55·7	82	..	1·28	+0·53
Jacobabad	30·117	Calm.	2	74·9	46·6	78	...	0·08	−0·11
Karachi	30·108	N	10	79·0	60·0	88	..	0·31	−0·19
Ajmere	30·201	N W	3	75·7	50·8	87	..	1·19	+0·68
Deesa	30·111	W	6	90·2	63·8	46	..	0·55	+0·38
Rajkote	30·092	N N E	5	91·9	61·9	68	...	..	−0·36
Veraval	30·056	Calm.	6	87·8	64·3	55	..	..	..
Neemuch	30·157	E	6	84·3	56·8	83	..	0·01	−0·38
Indore	30·124	S E	3	82·0	58·6	97	...	0·65	−0·15
Saugor	30·163	S E	3	79·8	55·8	83	..	0·40	−1·80
Jubbulpur	30·221	Calm.	..	77·5	53·4	91	..	0·65	−1·21
Hoshangabad	30·176	N E	5	83·3	58·8	78	..	0·03	−1·43
Khandwa	30·134	Calm.	2	88·7	59·7	60	..	0·01	−1·21
Raipur	30·169	N N E	3	83·4	59·7	60	..	...	−1·09
Nagpur	30·160	Calm.	4	83·9	59·3	59	..	...	−1·80
Amraoti	30·152	E	6	86·3	63·8	47	..	...	−1·92
Akola	30·154	E	6	88·5	61·9	57	..	..	−2·48
Surat	30·059	W N W	L	95·7	63·0	68	..	..	−0·25
Malegaon	30·135	W N W	4	89·4	58·9	69	..	..	−1·47
Bombay	30·039	E N E	6	83·8	72·2	81	...	0·01	−0·86
Poona	30·123	E	6	88·0	56·9	44	..	0·02	−1·64
Sholapore	30·129	S E	10	91·7	63·6	46	..	...	−1·89
Ratnagiri	30·027	E	8	87·9	67·4	53	..	0·01	−0·92
Belgaum	30·093	S E	..	84·8	59·9	42	..	1·51	−0·49
Goa	30·038	E S E	7	87·1	70·4	90	...	...	..
Karwar	30·051	N E	2	87·8	64·0	72	..	0·54	−2·61
Mangalore	30·050	E	2	94·3	66·9	66	..	2·01	−1·68
Calicut	30·060	E N E	7	88·8	66·6	62	..	3·97	−3·44
Cochin	30·054	E	M	89·8	63·8	60	...	9·07	−0·77
Bangalore	30·192	E N E	4	81·7	53·4	75	..	0·66	−3·93
Secunderabad	30·157	E N E	6	88·2	63·4	62	..	...	−2·09
Masuliptm.	30·139	N	4	84·6	65·1	90	..	...	−8·42
Bellary	30·154	Calm.	5	90·0	62·0	60	...	0·72	−1·72
Cuddapah	30·142	E N E	..	91·0	63·4	65	...	0·53	−6·40
Madras	30·115	N N E	9	84·2	75·2	66	..	10·12	−14·21
Coimbatore	30·129	N	4	87·9	59·3	87	..	1·45	−4·40
Trichinopoly	30·108	Calm.	3	88·0	69·3	75	..	4·68	−7·55
Negapatam	30·064	N W	6	80·0	69·1	90	..	33·97	+1·72
Colombo. (27th Jan.)	30·005	N	10	87·5	72·0	69	..	33·43	+11·05

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Rajputana, and at Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Bangalore and Bellary, and moderate to slight in other places. Readings are highest at Jubbulpore and lowest on the West Coast from Bombay southwards as far as Cochin. Gradients to the south of latitude 16° are somewhat steep, while in other places they are moderate to slight. The barometer reads slightly in defect of the average at Surat and Bombay, and more or less in excess in other districts. Winds are very variable in direction and moderate to light in force. This morning, the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Sholapur, 12 at Karachi, Bombay and Karwar, and 10 at Calicut. The maximum temperature variations are small except at Deesa, Neemuch, Khandwa, Malegaon, Mangalore and Surat (5° to 11° above the average). The highest maximum was 96° at Surat. Nights are from 5° to 15° hotter than usual in Berar, Central India, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, and most stations in the Central and North-West Provinces, and also at Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Madras, and 4° to 7° cooler at Cochin and Coimbatore, but elsewhere the variations are slight. The lowest temperature registered last night was 47° at Jacobabad. Humidity continues to change irregularly, and the skies are more or less cloudy in almost all districts, except Mysore on the Malabar Coast and at most stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. No rain has fallen at any station since yesterday. The depression to the westwards of Sind mentioned in yesterday's report has disappeared, and, with the rise of pressure, the weather is becoming clearer. Humidity and cloud have increased to a large extent at Negapatam, and local showers are not unlikely at or in the neighbourhood of that station.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

London ladies are going to disprove the assertion that their sex is not "clubbable." The advent of still another club for women is announced. Dainty luncheons, afternoon teas, and suppers for theatre-goers are to be features of it. It is to be located near Piccadilly. The club is evidently meant primarily for pleasure-seekers and shoppers.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

IN Miss "Margo" Tennant, whom Lord Rosebery is to marry shortly, the lord of Dalmeny will take to wife one of the finest horsewomen in England. Miss Tennant is not only a good rider—perfect in all the technical excellencies of the saddle—but she is also a regular devil-may-care cross-country dasher. Last year she stayed for some time with the Earl and Countess Spencer at Althorpe, Northamptonshire, and hunted with the Pytchley hounds, of which Lord Spencer is master. She had her own hunters with her, and her hard riding across some of the splendid hunting country, which Major Whyte-Melville has described in his novels, was quite sensational and hard riding is pretty well known in the Pytchley country. During the famous baccarat trial last year it may be remembered that Miss Tennant was one of the most noticed women in court; indeed, she could hardly fail to attract notice wherever she went. By his former marriage Lord Rosebery had four children. Of his youngest daughter, Lady Margaret Primrose, now aged ten, a charming anecdote was related about four years ago. Her tiny ladyship was addicted to the making of shrewd critical remarks of the kind that are so prettily disconcerting when innocently uttered by clever children. Her nurse on one occasion gently told her that she should not think such things. "Oh, but," said the little girl, "I cannot make my mind sit still."

The librettists of the new comic opera, upon which M. Jacobi, the Alhambra idol, is engaged—Messrs. Stuart Robertson and Geo. L. Chesterton—ought to experience no difficulty in supplying the popular composer with stirring verses upon subjects military or marine, for here we have the literary alliance of a soldier and a sailor, each of whom has relinquished the sword or cutlass for the pen. Stuart Robertson has already written the libretto of one opera. He is a native of Oxford, a good classical scholar, who has read with some of the leading politicians of the day, but with a thirst for travel, which had led him into all sorts of adventures. He was at one time in the American navy and afterwards served on board the ill-fated Gambia, which went down off the West Coast of Africa, with King Dahomey's indemnity on board. Subsequently he was one of six who volunteered to bring the brigantine Free from the West Coast to England, and after a most perilous voyage, reached Liverpool in safety. From the free and easy life of a South American miner and a West African diver, Stuart Robertson has during the last two years been satisfied with the literary joy hidden beneath the *nom de guerre* of "Ben Tite" in the *St. Stephen's Review*, and verses and articles in the magazines.

His collaborateur, George L. Chesterton, has volunteered for four expected wars, and taken part in none. Having learnt music when fourteen, at eighteen he left the composing department of the *Devon Evening Express*, one of the first halfpenny provincial "evenings," and joined the band of the 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards. Here he organised dramatic and Christy troupes with such success that the officers of the regiment gave him charge of the whole of the expensive wardrobe which Charles Collette—at one time a lieutenant in the 3rd D.G.—had collected whilst in India. When the war scare was on, he volunteered for foreign service, but the Dardanelles display put a stop to the expected war. Shortly after Mr. Chesterton purchased his discharge, and came to London, where he picked up a small income by writing the words and music of songs and sketches for music hall and pantomimes, but soon relinquished that method of obtaining a living as too precarious.

After working as a compositor, and at the same time writing verses and articles for two magazines, he, in 1884, obtained the position of special correspondent to the *Morning Advertiser* with Sir Charles Warren's expedition into Bechuanaland, and also arranged to contribute articles to the *Daily Chronicle*. As Sir Charles would allow no newspaper man who did not join the force to accompany him, Mr. Chesterton volunteered as a trooper, became a trumpeter, and Colonel (now Lord) Methuen, finding him to be a splendid mounted bugler, exalted him to the rank of trumpet-major of Methuen's Horse, and when the regiment was disbanded, wrote to say that Trumpet-major Chesterton had "been invaluable from first to last." As there was no likelihood of fighting in South Africa he volunteered for service in the Soudan. was accepted, but soon after our troops were withdrawn.

Sir William Thomson is the first peer who owes his title to scientific eminence, for this was hardly the case with Lord Armstrong. The new peer can afford it. Apart from his professional income his patents bring him in about £8,000 a year. It was he who conceived the electromotors, which indicate and self-register the most subtle electric changes in the atmosphere. He has converted water at the freezing point into ice without the expenditure of force, and is the inventor of wonderful and delicate instruments for the preservation of cables under water. Scotchmen lose sight of his political crankiness in view of his splendid scientific achievement, and no name is more revered by Glasgow students. Sir William Thomson has ever stoutly opposed the extreme Sabbatarianism of Scotland. He would open museums and libraries on Sundays, and has taken an active part in the Sunday lecture movement in Glasgow, to the disgust and horror of the "unco guid."

Melbourne's new knight, Sir Henry John Wrixon, is a smart Irish barrister, who wooed and won the daughter of an Australian millionaire. He was in London not very long ago, and appeared with Sir Horace Davey before the Privy Council to argue their lordships into the belief that the Victorian Supreme Court was wrong in deciding that the Victorian Government ought to have allowed a certain Chinaman to land as soon as he tendered the prescribed polltax. In that task Mr. Wrixon succeeded, and now is rewarded with a knighthood for vindicating before the highest tribunal in the Empire the right of the colonies to keep the hated Chinese out. It would be interesting to know what sort of a distinction the Pekin authorities would confer upon him if they had him within their jurisdiction.

M. Emile de Laveleye, the great Belgian economist, whose death has just occurred so unexpectedly, had many titles to fame. Among other things he was the first to propose a municipal death duty on houses and land as a form of taxation eminently suited to oblige the owners of the ground values of London to contribute to the expenses of the government of the town. M. de Laveleye gave as his reason for the proposal that it was a form of taxation which it was practically impossible for the landlord to pass on to his tenant. "People seldom speculate in their own death" was the phrase he used when he first proposed the scheme to a small band of English friends, who were staying with him in a beautiful retreat overlooking the Lake of Geneva.

M. de Laveleye was very fond of Switzerland, and it was the lot of the writer of this paragraph, along with one or two intimate friends, frequently to meet him there before one or other of those international congresses of which he and they were very regular attendants. M. de Laveleye was not only a remarkably interesting writer, but a very lucid speaker. He usually wrote his speeches word for word, and not unfrequently, while preparing a speech of importance, he would disappear from even his most intimate friends for a few weeks. On such occasions he generally went, accompanied only by Madame de Laveleye, to some Swiss retreat.

M. de Laveleye, like not a few other of the great social economists of the present century, was a very consistent support of the advancement of women, both in industrial and in public affairs. Like John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer he was throughout a strong opponent of the *police des mœurs*. One of his latest public acts was to preside at the Conference in opposition to that system held at Brussels in October last. He was a staunch opponent of injustice in all its forms, and he not unfrequently made use of the phrase, "An injustice done according to law is the worst kind of injustice." He spoke English and French with almost equal fluency, was one of the most delightful of companions, knew most of the leading people of Europe, and he had a great admiration for Mr. Gladstone. Wherever he went he gathered information, and when out on a stroll, in whatever country it might be, he was accustomed to enter into conversation with the peasants whom he met. He grew with the growing thought of Europe, and had the widest sympathies with the modern developments of ideas. At the same time, he was essentially a cautious man. He looked at everything from the standpoint of the philosopher rather than from that of the practical politician. Partly from this reason and partly from a dislike of extremes he would never stand for the Belgian Chamber.

To lodge his wines Mr. Blandy purchased no fewer than 40 distinct buildings, among them being the Funchal Theatre, which he ruthlessly transformed into a storehouse. It was here some years ago could be tasted one of the oldest wines in existence, a Madeira of the year 1760, which, although necessarily but a phantom of its former self, had not in the slightest degree turned acid, as many another robust growth would have done half a century earlier. The gem of the Blandy collection, however, the wine on which Lady Thomson's father most especially prided himself, was a rare Sas Martinho Verdelho, rather more than fifty years of age, and boasting a wonderful perfume. Old Mr. Blandy, who was of a most genial and hospitable disposition, has now been dead several years, and the business has passed into the hands of Lady Thomson's brothers.

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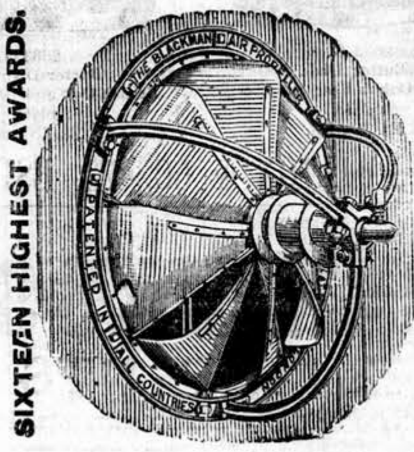

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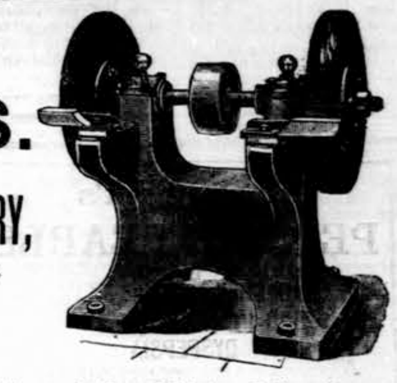
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« D'GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

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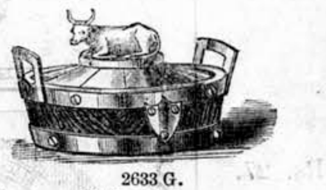

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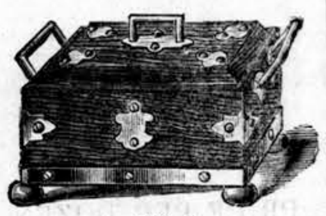

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